The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Beecher case comes to the front again.

—The yellow fever is increasing in Rio Janerio.

—Sir Henry Halford yesterday resigned the Captaincy of the British National Rifle Team.

—The *Journal Official* of Paris promulgates the law immediately raising the state of siege.

—The Pennsylvania State Board of Underwriters, had their annual meeting at Erie, yesterday.

—The Committee on the Constitution propose an increase of the Spanish Senate to three hundred members.

—Postmaster General Jewell is now on a jaunt over the lines to Chicago inspecting the "fast mail" system.

—A decree was promulgated at Paris yesterday, fixing May 1, 1878, as the date for opening the Universal Exhibition.

—Mr. Home, the prominent spiritualist, died suddenly Saturday while traveling on the railway from St. Petersburg to Berlin.

—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, now before Congress, fixes $40,000 as the amount to be given to improve Erie harbor.

—In St. Louis they divided the honors; the Democrats elected 6, the republicans 4, and the Independents 3 of the aldermen elected on Tuesday.

—Already we hear of the law's delays. The counsel for Belknap will ask, on the 17th inst., the time set for the trial, an extension of two weeks.

—The French Government has ordered Prefects to permit the sale of all newspapers without exception by ordinary news dealers and in the streets.

—There will be a reduction of twenty per cent. in the force employed in the Treasury Department, in a day or two—on account of a lack of funds to pay them.

—Senator Morton has accepted the invitation of ex-Union soldiers and leading Republicans of Wilmington, N. C., to deliver an oration on Decoration Day.

—Yesterday nine members of the grand jury panel in New Orleans, were discharged because they could not make oath that they had not taken up arms against the union during the rebellion.

—Barton Kendrick, formerly Secretary to Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, was found dead in his room at St. Louis on Tuesday evening, with an empty chloroform bottle at his side.

—Jno. Foster was appointed yesterday by the planters of St. Mary's Parish, near New Orleans, to make an inspection of the levee, and see what was necessary to be done to prevent an overflow.

—The Philadelphia postoffice is kept open, through the generosity of private citizens and business firms who guaranteed to pay all expenses until the Government raised money to pay them back.

—In the suit of Frank Moulton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the demurrer of defendant was yesterday sustained with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days on payment of the costs.

—George M. Wheeler, President, and Jesse M. Stone, Vice President of the La crosse National Bank, were arrested yesterday charged with embezzling $120,000 of the bank's funds. They protest their innocence.

—The voice of "Bob" Toombs again resounded in the Capitol on Tuesday for the first time since he left the city to go into the movement of secession. He argued a cotton case before the Supreme Court, his opposing counsel being Ben Hill.

—Ex-Senator Henderson told the Committee that he did not believe the prosecutions that followed the trial of Avery were weakened because of his dismissal, because he had always regarded Col. Brodhead, who succeeded him, as an abler lawyer than himself.

—Two boys named Richardson, and a companion named Hill, went out hunting, near Salt Lake City yesterday, morning. Last evening their remains were identified near an exploded magazine and it is supposed they fired into the magazine causing an explosion.

—The Secretary of War in reference to the transfer of the management of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, says that he is of the opinion, after a full consideration of the subject, that it will promote economy and efficiency in the service, and protect the Indians from imposition.

—"Con." Maguire was in Court at St. Louis yesterday and made a long speech, by permission of the Court, in support of his plea to have all the counts against him merged into one, and the sentence made upon that. He claimed that this was the understanding when he plead guilty. He claimed that he had always tried to do his duty, but was overslaughed by his superior officer McDonald. The Court made no decision.

—The Commissioners recently appointed by Gov. McCreery to consider the propriety of fish culture in Kentucky met at the Galt house yesterday and organized. After some discussion a member was deputized to visit other cities and examine hatching houses, etc. It is proposed to deposit large quantities of spawn in Kentucky waters and regulate fishing so that in a few years the million dollars which is paid annually by Kenucky to other States for fish will be kept at home.

—In behalf of Miss Halpine, daughter of the late Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), all of William C. Barrett's property that can be found has been attached. The fugitive lawyer was custodian of Miss Halpine's estate, and by his dishonesty the property thus intrusted, in amount about $40,000, is lost. After his recent departure for Europe it was found that the property had been appropriated entirely by him. His method has been to discount to Miss Halpine to sign assignments, ignorantly, and then to sell the property.

—The comments of Senators whose opinions on judicial questions are of weight do not promise a very satisfactory issue to the determination of the Democrats of the House of Representatives to have an impeachment trial at all hazards. These Senators state that the Senate, in their view of the question, has no jurisdiction in the matter now that the alleged offender is out of office, that the courts of justice are the proper place for the trial, and that he will be guilty. They admit that it is the duty of the Senate to hear the argument of the House managers as to their opinion of the jurisdiction of the Senate under the circumstances.

—It is said that a canvasss of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Schenck matter shows that, with possibly two exceptions, the committee including both Democrats and Republicans, from the evidence already taken, would report that Gen. Schenck, in becoming a director in the Emma Mining Company, and in speculating in its stock, did a reprehensible act, but that he was not guilty of intentional dishonesty in originally connecting himself with the enterprise. Two Democratic members, however, are seeking to prove that Gen. Schenck's connection with the mine was intentionally dishonest.

—Yesterday morning at one o'clock Hon. Theo. Cuyler, an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence in Philadelphia from the effects of a carbuncle on his face. He was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, was 55 years of age, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For the past seventeen years he has been principal counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was one of the projectors of Fairmount Park, and served as commissioner ever since the commission was organized. He was several times nominated for Congress and the Legislature, but always declined. A meeting of the bar to take action regarding his death will be held to-day.

—A little extradition case has afforded consternat in St. Paul, Minnesota, for several days. A man named Van Horn had been arrested in the "up-country" by a detective from New York, assisted by the St. Paul Chief-of-Police, on a charge of forgery committed in Belgium. When brought down to St. Paul he raised a breeze, and two courts were held at midnight to consider the case. One court was called to say whether he had not been falsely arrested—"kidnapped"—and in the other a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for. The case was finally settled by the United States Court, which released Van Horn on the ground that the charges against him had not been set forth with sufficient distinctness. Van Horn was so glad to get free that he dropped the case against the officers.

—That murder in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, seems to have been a horribly cold blooded affair. Pickens being offended at his son, a boy eighteen years old for keeping company with a girl of whom he did not approve, and at his wife for some trifling act of disobedience to his will, commanded them both to kneel down and ask pardon of him and their God. They obeyed him literally, and while on their knees, the cruel fiend husband and father discharged a gun heavily loaded with No. 3 shot at the suppliant pair. The mother escaped injury, but the full discharge entered the boy's heart, killing him instantly. The mother escaped and alarmed the police, who, upon entering the scene of the murder found the murderer kneeling and crying over his victim. An elder son, who had been sleeping abed in the same room, tried to prevent his father's arrest, but the murderer allowed himself to be quietly taken to jail. A post mortem examination of the murdered boy disclosed the fact that ninety-six shot had entered his breast in a space that could be covered by a man's hand. The boy was a quiet, industrious lad, and his father, when not under the influence of liquor, is a quiet, well disposed man, with no apparent murderous tendency.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Senate Rapidly Disposing of Bills.

A House Boom Investigating Committee Appointed.

The Stay Law Defeated in the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1876.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

Bills Passed Finally.

The Senate passed the following bills:

An act in relation to appeals from the judgment of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen in this Commonwealth for wages of manual labor.

An act authorizing the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

An act to repeal an act to regulate the election of School Directors in the subdistricts in the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 9, A. D. 1872.

An act to enable hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to encourage the destruction of hawks, owls and crows in the county of Adams," approved the first day of April, A. D. 1872.

An act to confine conveyances of lands made by savings fund, building and loan associations, after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

An act repealing an act relative to committing magistrates in Northampton county, approved the 15th day of February, A. D. 1870.

An act repealing an act relative to the fees of the District Attorney of Northampton county, approved the third day of March, A. D. 1871.

To regulate the practice of dentistry and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of Pennsylvania, and providing penalties for the violation of the same.

A supplement to an act of April, 1874, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met this morning at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

The Boom Bill.

Stragglers on the Boom bill, passed finally yesterday, came in to swell the record with their votes. The dissatisfaction of certain parties at the passage of this bill was manifested this morning by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. ROSENMILLER, as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been circulated that Sections 29 and 30 of Article 3 of the Constitution have been violated on the Boom bill; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to the House whether or not there has been any misconduct on the part of the members.

Mr. CHRISTY attempted, but failed, to send the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Messrs. Hays, Reighard and Smith, of Berks, and Christy and Wolfe, were appointed on the committee.

Afternoon Sessions.

On motion of Mr. LUSK, afternoon sessions of the House were fixed for Mondays and Fridays.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally:

An act granting a pension to Joseph McCallister, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act for the relief of Elgin Eddy, a soldier of 1812.

An act authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

An act making an appropriation for the relief of the Normal school of the Sixth district.

An act to pay the amount due M. Crosby, James Lewis, Charles Strickler, H. D. Francis, William Morgan and L. Badgley, of the military board of Erie county, from the treasurer of said county and unpaid by said treasurer.

An act to exempt pianos, melodeons and organs leased or hired, from levy and sale of execution or distress for rent.

An act supplementary to the act approved the second day of June, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall not be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances."

The Stay Law.

When the stay law was reached this morning, Mr. LONG (Allegheny) got the floor and sent to the Clerk's desk resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and asked to have them read.

The friends of the bill immediately called the previous question, cutting off all debate and refusing to hear the resolution.

Mr. LONG denounced this proceeding, reiterated his former assertion that the bill concealed a huge snake, and demanded the right to be heard, so that he could expose it. In much confusion this was denied, and he continued to denounce the gag law attempted, and called for the ayes and nays.

On the call the bill was defeated—ayes 77, nays, 82.

The gag law was then rebutted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

Bills on Second Reading.

The following bills were considered on second reading and disposed of as stated:

A supplement to the act to establish an Insurance Department, approved May 4th, 1873, providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies, and relating to insurance agents and brokers and to foreign insurance companies. Passed.

An act for the regulation of international exhibitions held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and preventing the seizure of articles and goods deposited on exhibition thereat. Passed.

An act making the tenth day of April, 1876, a legal holiday.

Ohio River Improvement.

Mr. HAYES called up and Mr. LONG moved to suspend the rules and call up the bill granting the right of way to the United States Government in improving the Ohio river. Carried.

Mr. WISE (Green) moved to indefinitely postpone.

This was debated by Messrs. LONG, CHISTY and HAYES.

The bill then passed second reading, the Allegheny county delegation voting aye, except Messrs. Andrew and J. P. Large.

A supplement to an act providing for the taxation of bank shares, approved March 31, 1870. Indefinitely postponed.

Pending consideration of the act for the protection of sheep and a tax on dogs, the House adjourned.

Mr. REIGHARD was relieved from serving on the committee to investigate the members of the House, and Mr. Gunster was appointed to serve in his place. K.

BLOWING UP THE MORMONS.

Four Powder Magazines Explode at Salt Lake—Five Men Killed, and a Number Injured—The City Shaken to its Centre.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—Four powder magazines on Arsenal Hill, just north of the city, containing an immense amount of powder, exploded at 5 o'clock this afternoon, killing five men outright, injuring several others, and causing great damage to buildings in several quarters of the city. Huge boulders were thrown several miles, and in several instances they fell with fatal effect. The city was shaken to its centre, and the consternation of the people was beyond description. One boy died of fright. Two of the magazines were owned by Walker Bros., one by Zion's Co-operative Association, and one by Ben Jennings. The aggregate damage is estimated at $200,000. The cause of the explosion has not transpired, but it is believed to be attributable to the carelessness of workmen, while on their knees, the coatless husband and father discharged a gun heavily loaded with No. 3 shot at the suppliant pair. The mother escaped injury, but the full discharge entered the boy's heart, killing him instantly. The mother escaped and alarmed the police, who, upon entering the scene of the murder found the murderer kneeling and crying over his victim. An elder son, who had been sleeping abed in the same room, tried to prevent his father's arrest, but the murderer allowed himself to be quietly taken to jail. A post mortem examination of the murdered boy disclosed the fact that ninety-six shot had entered his breast in a space that could be covered by a man's hand. The boy was a quiet, industrious lad, and his father, when not under the influence of liquor, is a quiet, well disposed man, with no apparent murderous tendency.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Senate Organized as a Court of Impeachment.

The Oath Administered by Chief Justice Waite.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The Belknap Impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an order providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Chief Justice, or any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and invite him to attend in the Senate chamber at one o'clock, to administer the oath required in the matter of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Agreed to.

At one o'clock Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, appeared in the Senate accompanied by Senators Edmunds and Thurman, and was escorted to a seat on the right of the President *pro tem.* The following oath was administered, first to Mr. Ferry, and then to the Senators, who were called by the Secretary in alphabetical order, in groups of six:

"You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will be impartial and just, according to the constitution of the law."

After the oath had been administered the Chief Justice retired, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted an order instructing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until the 17th inst.

After considerable discussion Mr. EDMUNDS modified his motion so that the Senate sitting as a court should adjourn until 12:30 on the 17th of April, and insisted upon its adoption.

Mr. BOGY demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 10.

The Alabama Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims. In explanation of the bill he said the money received from Great Britain under the Geneva award had been invested in one bond for the whole amount which bond was subject to the order of Congress. It was $15,000,000, and it was necessary to change it or issue smaller bonds for it to pay the judgments.

The bill was passed.

Third Class Mail Matter.

The Senate then resumed consideration of legislative business, and took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," so that it would read: "If, however, the postage on third class matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail," &c. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Winding Up National Banks.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of National banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be perfectly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.

The Impeachment.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, and were ready to receive the managers at its bar.

Legal Rate of Interest.

Mr. HUBBELL, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely a bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States, and not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and affixing penalties for its violation.

Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired.

The Impeachment Managers

presented themselves at the bar of the House, and stated through their chairman that they had proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and that the Senate had fixed Monday, the 17th of April, as the day on which they would make the process returnable against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

The Indian Bureau.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Speeches were made for and against the measure, when the committee rose and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session there were discussions over the restoration of the franking privilege, which was advocated by Mr. CAMERON, of Illinois, but was not engrafted on the bill.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of Winslow.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times*, this morning, referring to the case of Winslow, says after two months from the date of his committal Winslow will be entitled to his discharge, unless the judges hold that events which have occurred constitute a sufficient cause to the contrary within the meaning of the twelfth section of the extradition act. Whether Winslow is to be given up or not must depend upon whether the United States Government will or can arrange to restrict the charges upon which he is tried so as to satisfy the extradition act. We can have no wish to give shelter to an American criminal, but of course our law must be obeyed by our own executive, and strong grounds have to be shown before we should alter our law on a point where it has been solemnly recognized by many treaties. The truth is, our extradition treaty with the United States is very insufficient. Negotiations have long been going on for its improvement, and it is to be hoped the present complication will hasten them. Meanwhile it will be remembered all we ask is reciprocity, for already by our own act we could not try an English forger surrendered by the United States except for an extradition crime which might be proved by facts established in America. It is a matter of wonder that this question has not arisen before. But now that it has arisen, our Government would appear to have no discretion in the matter.

River Accident in Scotland.

LONDON, April 5.—A ferry-boat, which was being drawn across the river Dee at Aberdeen, was capsized to-day in midstream by the violence of the current. The boat was crowded with passengers, and it is feared thirty persons were drowned.

The Khedive's Troubles.

LONDON, April 5.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says the action of France in the Khedive's behalf was precipitated by a remonstrance of the leaders of the majority in the Assembly, who formally intimated to the Government that further waiting upon English plans would compel a Parliamentary attack. This intimation was made at the end of last week, and known to represent so much popular feeling that it led to definite action. The French Government has resolved to co-operate with Italy without further reference to England. They will give active support on grounds of what they conceive to be public policy to the proposal to raise a new loan to supersede the floating debt, which is the Khedive's real difficulty.

Beecher to the Front Again.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers was held yesterday, when the report of the committee on the Beecher case came up. The association resolved to go into secret session, Beecher and some few others voting against it. Beecher, Storrs, Buddington, Abbott, and others were present. The report of the committee recommended that the association wait until the plan devised by the Advisory Council expired. There was a rattling debate on the report. Beecher again protested his innocence, and urged the most thorough examination. He wanted this trial to be the last. He of all men knew the truth, and knew he was innocent. He besought Dr. Buddington and the others to leave no stone unturned to bring out the truth, as that would show his innocence. After the discussion a preamble and resolution were introduced approving of the plan of the Andover Church and Seminary,—to have Andover and Plymouth Churches unite in calling a mutual council to investigate the case. The association then took a recess.

—The Russian press severely criticizes Disraeli's remark in the debate on the Royal Titles bill that "Russia's conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our Indian empire."

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Secretary Chandler Before the War Department Investigators.

Some of Detective Bell's Statements Denied.

The St. Louis Whisky Trials Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.

Emma Mine Investigation.

Trenor W. Park testified before the Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day, relating the circumstances attending the purchase of the Emma Mine by himself, Baxter and others. During the examination of the mine previous to the purchase, he gathered specimens of ore and took them to the Assay office at Salt Lake, where he learned the ore would pay one hundred and twenty dollars a ton, or thirty-seven pounds sterling if delivered in England. He considered it a cheap mine at five million dollars. From the date of their purchase in April, to the last of August, the value of the ore taken out was $895,000 gross, and the expenses of working made $28,629.

The witness then related his proceedings in England, where he went to sell the mine. Shortly after his arrival Fischer and Coates wanted to buy the mine without delay.

War Department Investigation.

Secretary Chandler, General Belknap and Col. Luckey were before the Investigating Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Secretary Chandler gave a specific denial to Detective Bell's evidence so far as it related to himself.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, was sworn. The letter of the appointment of Chares B. Bell, dated January 15, 1876, was shown, and Mr. Chandler identified it as a regular official document. Mr. Chandler said that Bell's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a chief of the secret service. He said he appointed Bell more on a recommendation of Gen. Hurlbut than on that of the President. Bell was discharged on February 15, 1876, after one month's service. Witness said it came about in this way: He saw the Cabinet one hour earlier than the other members, and found the President sitting there, with Bell's card on the table. The President asked him if he had such a man in his employ, and the answer was "Yes." The President then said Bell was a scoundrel, and ought to be dismissed. Witness dismissed him as soon as he got back to the office, because he believed him to be a scoundrel. The President told him that Bell had applied to some one to get a place, that he was in Government employ to furnish information for or against Babcock, he did not care which. Witness had no intimation that Bell was employed to assist Babcock in his defense at St. Louis. He discharged Bell because he believed him to be a scoundrel. Witness knew of no subscription being taken up to defray the expenses of General Babcock at St. Louis. He received a letter from Borie, of Philadelphia, dated after the acquittal of Gen. Babcock, to the effect that Gen. Babcock's trial expenses were about $40,000, that he was utterly ruined, and that as he was a young man, he could overcome his difficulty if he set upon his feet and encouraged by his friends. Mr. Chandler then sent Gen. Babcock a check for one thousand dollars.

Joseph Perran, Cashier of the National Park Bank of New York, was examined in relation to the account of Geo. H. Pendleton. He said the account was closed up, and checks, papers, etc., transferred to the National Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, which was the extent of his knowledge in the matter.

Robert Wilson, of Bismarck, Dakota, testified that he was a partner of Dickey, post trader at Fort Lincoln. He said Leighton went there, and examined the books of the concern. He and Dickey were removed, and a man name Sipe appointed in his place. General Hedrick, of Iowa, and Mr. M. Rice were interested as partners. Orville Grant sent a dispatch to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying: "Appoint Raymond Indian trader at Fort Berthold." Monday, the 17th of April, as the day on which they would make the process returnable against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The answer came that Raymond would be appointed.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The bill reported by Representative Hereford, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on Tuesday, contains the following, among other appropriations, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, construction, and completion of the public works herein named. The official estimates were $14,301,100, but the amount in the bill is $5,872,850. The following are extracted from many other items in the bill:

Pennsylvania.—Monongahela, $10,000; Aliquippa, $10,000; Two Rivers, $15,000; Milwaukee, $26,000.

Michigan.—Ontonagon Harbor, $15,000; Eagle, $15,000; Marquette, $5,000; Manistee, $15,000; Ludington, $10,000; Pentwar, $10,000; White river, $10,000; Muskegon, $15,000; Grand Haven, $15,000.

West Virginia.—Improvement of the Great Kanawha river, including the purchase of sites for dams and locks, not exceeding $15,000 for them, $300,000.

Minnesota.—Duluth, $15,000; continuing the improvements at the Falls of St. Anthony, $125,000; Minnesota river, $10,000.

Ohio.—Toledo, $75,000; Sandusky City, $30,000; Vermillion, $5,000; Cleveland, $75,000; Ashtabula, $10,000; Port Clinton, $5,000; Fairport, $4,000.

Pennsylvania.—Ice harbor at Chester, $6,000; Erie, $40,000; improvement of the Delaware river below Petty's Island, $50,000.

Illinois.—Chicago, $5,000.

Indiana.—Michigan City, $50,000.

For the improvement of the Cumberland river above the city of Nashville, from Nashville to the Kentucky line, $25,000, and thence to the foot of Smith's Shoals, $20,000, and for Smith's Shoals, $30,000. For the improvement of the Missouri river at the point where it is cutting into the Missouri shore above St. Joseph, Mo., and for the protection of the city of St. Louis, $10,000. For the protection of the channel of the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis by the construction of a low dam across the channel east of Arsenal Island, and in the revetment of said island, $50,000. For St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, $200,000. For improvement of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony, $20,000, no part of which is to be expended on the falls. For Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $190,000. For the Wabash river, $75,000. For the Illinois river, $40,000. For the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $125,000. For the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio rivers, $125,000. For the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio rivers, $215,000. For the improvement of the shipchannel in Galveston Bay, $100,000. For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, $100,000. For the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, $275,000. Besides the above there are other appropriations for all the States.

Alleged Frauds in the Indian Management.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Ralph Meeker, correspondent to the New York *Herald* with reference to some statements made by him concerning frauds in the Indian management. He said he had no personal knowledge of any, but had heard many such things while at Fort Peck and elsewhere on the Missouri river, a few years ago, and had brought some of them to the attention of members of this committee.

In the course of his cross-examination by Representative Page, witness said that a party had expressed to him the belief that from the manner in which Page cross-examined the witness he (Page) belonged to the Indian ring. The same party had also told witness that still another member of Congress belonged to the Indian ring.

Witness was then asked by Mr. Page to state the name of his informant or informants. Meeker declined, saying with emphasis that he would not give them away. The committee at this point adjourned, but will have Meeker again before them. Mr. Page says he intends to press the question, and if necessary request action by the House to compel an answer.

Whisky Trials Investigation.

Gen. Henderson, of St. Louis, resumed his testimony to-day before the Committee on Whisky Trials. He said, among other things, that in conversation with Secretary Bristow, in January last, the Secretary said to him substantially he thought Gen. Porter and Gen. Babcock, or one of them, had access to the grand jury evidence in the Attorney General's office, and thereby ascertained what there was against Babcock, but since witness recently came here to testify before the committee he had had a conversation with the Attorney General himself, when he stated to the Attorney General frankly what he had heard from Secretary Bristow. The Attorney General said he did not purposely or designedly let Babcock or Porter have access to the files of his office, but he had frequently communicated what evidence he had against Babcock to the President himself, but he invariably found that the President knew more about it than he did. In explanation of this fact the Attorney General stated to Henderson that a member of the Grand Jury at St. Louis (E. W. Fox) came here in December last, and remained till about the 1st of February, and he believed Fox had communicated to the President all the material facts in the case by giving what appeared before the Grand Jury. The Attorney General had no doubt the President came into possession of the facts in this way.

W. F. Reddick, assistant counsel to District Attorney Dyer, was also examined and testified concerning the lawyer Sherman, of New York, who had received from Attorney General Pierrepont a letter to Dyer. It had been represented that Sherman was a spy for Babcock, but witness did not so regard him, and further, that the object of Sherman's visit was to procure certain documents bearing on Babcock's case. While Sherman's conduct might have been imprudent, there was nothing in it to show he was engaged in a dishonorable business. Sherman, however, betrayed much solicitude and earnestness in behalf of Babcock, whom Sherman said he believed to be innocent.

Army Headquarters.

By direction of the President, the following order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

The Adjutant General will promulgate the following order for the information of all concerned: The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established, and hereafter in time of peace shall be at Washington City, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations or affecting the military control and discipline of the army issued by the President through the Secretary of War, shall be promulgated through the General of the Army.

[Signed.] ALPHONSO TAFT,
Secretary of War.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means completed their consideration of the wools and woolen part of Morrison's tariff bill to-day, making only one alteration, namely, striking out the word "like" in the following clause: "On wools of the second class and all hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, five cents per pound."

The Spencer Election Case.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided not to admit in evidence a number of irrelevant letters submitted by the counsel for the memorialists in the Spencer investigation. The letters were written by Spencer to Robert Barbour and other political friends in Alabama.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Very Large Republican Gain.

The Republican Candidate for Secretary of State Elected—No Choice by the People for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—The Legislature Five-sixths Republican.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The State elections to-day resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, who was supported by the Prohibitionists, by a very large majority, but no choice for Governor or Lieutenant Governor by the people. Henry Lippitt, the present Governor, was the nominee of the Republicans. Albert Howard was nominated by the Prohibitionists and supported by the Republicans opposed to Lippitt on personal reasons, and Wm. B. Beach was nominated by the Democrats. The majority against Governor Lippitt last year was 6,300, and he was elected by the Legislature. This year the majority against him has been considerably reduced, and he has a large plurality. This city, which last year gave 1,428 against Lippitt, now gives him a majority, and the regular Republican Assembly ticket is elected in this city by about 500 majority. Lippitt will be elected by the Legislature, which will be about five-sixths, Republican, and is understood to largely favor the election of Henry B. Anthony to the United States Senate for a fourth term.

The *Journal* has returns from all towns in the State except two small ones. Lippitt, Republican, has 8,212; Howard, Prohibitionist, 6,227; Beach, Democrat, 3,472. Lippitt will lack about 1,400 of an election by the people. For Secretary of State Addeman, Republican, has 14,633; Pierce, Democrat, 3,681. Addeman is elected by about 11,000 majority. The other candidates on the Republican ticket ran about even with the Governor, and will be elected by the General Assembly, which will comprise in the Senate twenty-seven Republicans and nine Democrats, and in the House sixty-three Republicans and nine Democrats. The vote of Providence is: Lippitt, 3,495; Howard, 2,263; Beach, 790.

THE VERDICT.

Patrick Ferry Acquitted on the Charge of Murder.

The case of Patrick Ferry, charged with killing Mathew Long, which occupied the Criminal Court for two days, was finally disposed of yesterday. Immediately after the assembling of the Court Judge Kirkpatrick proceeded to charge the jury, in which he affirmed all the points submitted by counsel for the defence, which were as follows:

1. In the consideration of this case, the jury may take into consideration the first assault, the condition of the parties, the place where the cutting took places, the relative strength and ability of the parties, and from these and the other facts in the evidence form their opinion as to whether the prisoner had reasonable grounds for the belief that the deceased intended to do him great or enormous bodily harm.

2. A man attacked in his own house in the presence of his wife and chilren by an enraged assailant is not required to retreat. His doorway is his line of defense, and he may kill in the defense of his person and property, if it be necessary for their protection.

3. That a man lawfully in his own house is not bound to retreat before the assault of an enemy. He may defend his own home and his person without flying, as that would be giving up the protection of his home to his adversary by his flight.

4. If the jury should, from all the evidence in the case, have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, it is their duty to acquit, and the proof of previous good character is such a fact as may raise the doubt.

The following were the concluding remarks:

"It has cropped out in the testimony, and it has been commented upon by counsel, that there were religious differences between these parties—the deceased and his victim. Let us hope—I shall at least hope, that there is no necessity to instruct the jury that this element should have no consideration at your hands. In this sacred temple of justice, whose portals are ever wide open for every one, without regard to age, sex or color, or nationality or religion, let us hope that the solemn voice of the law alone will be heard, and that you will find a verdict regardless of its consequences, predicated only upon the law as laid down to you by the court, and the evidence as it has fallen from the lips of witnesses."

The jury was not out much more than half an hour, until it returned with a verdict of not guilty. This was anticipated by all who were at all conversant with the case, and seemed to give very general satisfaction. After the verdict had been recorded, Judge Kirkpatrick called the prisoner up and gave him a little good advice in regard to the future. Before leaving the room he shook hands with the Judge and each of the jurymen, thanking them for his acquittal.

BIG BANKRUPTCY.

The Case of Abraham O. Tintsman, of Westmoreland County—Liabilities Over $300,000.

Yesterday P. C. Knox, Esq., Attorney for the petitioners, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Abraham O. Tintsman, of Broadford, Westmoreland county. It appears that Tintsman bought the Overholt distillery and failed to make it pay. Becoming more and more involved his creditors decided to apply to the Court and have him adjudged a bankrupt. The following names appear on the petition, altogether representing $137,000 of indebtedness, which is supposed to be about one-third of the whole indebtedness:

Jacob O. Tintsman	$16,420
H. O. Tintsman	10,972
David Hepler	1,027
Adam Eccles	1,571
Johnson Eccles	535
George Washbaugh	3,003
People's Bank of Fayette county	8,000
W. S. and C. S. Overholt, executors of A. O. Overholt	68,105
Youghiogheny Bank, Connellsville	12,000
Mary E. Bain	1,000
E. H. Reid	1,000
J. M. Dushane, exr. Mrs. McConnell	1,650
S. S. Strickler	4,304
C. P. Markle & Sons	1,165
Thomas R. Kane	468
Margaret and Lucy Bain	1,000

The case will come up before the Court to-day, when the petition will be referred to the Register in Bankruptcy, preparatory to final adjudication.

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THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Closing Session—Appointments of Ministers—A Movement to Discard the Name "African."

At the Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in Allegheny City, yesterday, a resolution ordering a memorial to be presented to the General Conference, asking that the name of "African Methodist Church" be changed to "American Methodist Church," was offered by Professor Mitchell and adopted unanimously. In presenting the resolution the reverend professor said that he felt that the time had come when the colored people should cast off all symbols of nationality alien to America. The colored people were Americans by birth and by the la

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31⅞f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE rejection of Mr. DANA, by a very decided vote, in the Senate, argues that the feeling against him was deeper than was expected. We fancy his letter did more to injure him, than did General BUTLER'S opposition.

WE have a private note from Meadville, taking exceptions to our allusion to the candidacy for Congress of Colonel DICK. We saw the notice in one of our exchanges, and reproduced it substantially. It is stated by our correspondent that Judge PETTIS, if the choice of Republicans in that region for Congress.

THE severe reduction of the Democratic vote in Connecticut does not promise well for that party when the November election comes off. It was practically a Republican victory, not great enough to overcome the Democratic majority of last year, but reducing it two-thirds. There is said to be enough Republicans who did not vote on Monday to turn the scale in our favor.

THE American Steamship Company has held its second annual meeting, the financial showing being exceedingly encouraging. This is peculiarly interesting, in view of the fact that Philadelphia, as a port of entry, was not favorably regarded, owing to its having fallen into disuse by the steamship lines. We judge the present year will be quite profitable, owing to the advantages of the Centennial.

THE hasty manner in which the Mexican troops in and around Matamoras joined in with DIAZ' forces, argues badly for the Government cause in that part of the Republic. It looks very much as if the spirit of revolution was rife among the people. If other parts of Mexico are as badly affected, it indicates a long and troublesome contest. Still, the region around Matamoras is among the worst in Mexico, and it is probable the insurrection will be confined to that point.

THE gas famine at the Government buildings is the subject of very uncomplimentary comment by the press of the large cities of the country. The famine is universal, and the outcry is correspondingly great. The injury to public business is such that there is talk of getting up protests against the course of the Democrats in the House, in refusing the money necessary for light and fuel. The committee having the subject in charge seem to have heard the roar from afar, and have relented.

WE offered a remark yesterday to the effect that the Emperor of Brazil's visit to this country should be utilized by our manufacturers to invite his attention to what we have to sell. The Lynn, Massachusetts, shoe manufacturers have taken time by the forelock and sent a delegate, with samples of shoes, to Brazil, to display samples, and ascertain the demands of Brazilian trade. It is a rich country, and offers fine facilities for trade. England has already been cultivating it, but Americans, it is declared, can readily compete against England in the Brazils.

THE refusal of the House Committee to permit the transfer of money from one appropriation to another, to furnish light and fuel for public buildings, is about as contemptible an affair as we have known for a long time. The proper maintenance of the public offices of the country is simply a matter of necessity, and has in it no element of politics proper. Yet the House imagines that it can in some way annoy Republicans by refusing the means to properly heat and light Government buildings. The people will take notice of such matters.

THERE are small as well as great wars, and the arts of diplomacy flourish elsewhere, as well as among the Great Powers. Japan has just succeeded in negotiating peace with Corea, a country whose people have hitherto proven incorrigible, as regards the reception of wisdom, arts and ideas. But Japan set out to punish them for firing on an American vessel, and other acts, some of which were directly against Japan, and by dint of perseverance and soldiers, learned the Coreans that the way to peace was through a treaty such as was dictated to them. It is now understood that foreign trade relations can be had with the inhabitants of the Corean peninsula.

WHILE American shipping has increased in tonnage quite satisfactorily within the past four years, we see it stated that English tonnage has increased in nearly equal ratio. This remark does not apply, however, to British vessels engaged in American trade. In this, American vessels have increased in number and tonnage more rapidly than the English. It is claimed that the reason we do not have a larger fleet of vessels, particularly steamers, is because our capital commands a better return in other employments, while English capital produces better returns, when invested in shipping, than in anything else. If this is true, it verifies our remarks of yesterday, that it is a question which will work out its own destiny.

THERE is considerable local excitement at Bristow, Mercer county, Pa., in relation to the postoffice at that place. As the case has been stated to us, ALEXANDER CLARKE, the old incumbent, having resigned, the citizens memorialized the department to appoint Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, who was accordingly appointed and is said to be every way competent and the first choice of the community most interested; but the Democratic member of Congress from that district, it is said, is moving the department to displace the present incumbent and confer the appointment on another who is by no means the choice of the citizens or of the Republican party. It is further said that the malcontents have a distaste of the name of the postoffice—BRISTOW, and would, if they could, influence the department to change both the name of the postoffice and also the incumbent. Mr. JEWELL is not likely to lend his sanction to either of these projects.

THE Khedive of Egypt does not show up as the keen financier he has been regarded, in the report of Mr. CAVE. He has been raising taxes at a ruinous discount for advance payments, and was evidently in the broad way to bankruptcy. He has, among other things, tried to improve his country too rapidly, and so has mortgaged the future very heavily. But the country under his control is wealthy, and is capable of providing the means to pay the interest on the entire Egyptian debt, and to liquidate the principal gradually, provided the debt is funded at a moderate rate of interest. This, then, is the situation. The crisis that hangs over Egyptian finances can be averted only by refunding the debt,—and the problem is, can this be done? It is Mr. CAVE'S special mission to promote this work, and so save a country, rich and capable, but whose ruler has been too adventurous in developing its resources, and is, for a time in an unsafe financial condition. Business skill enters into government management, as well as in the administration of private affairs.

ANOTHER week is gliding swiftly by, and the Legislative investigation has turned back, with loving regard, to the LOWRY engines. We can imagine that it is of deep interest to Mr. LOWRY to have his engines well represented, but of what earthly interest it is to anybody else, we fail to see. As we understand it, the city has contracted to pay for those engines, and they will be practically tested in actual service, so we do not see the necessity of having the opinions of various people bandied back and forward on that subject. In the meantime the water bond business slumbers peacefully, and the very things the people want to know are not heard from. All this does not look well, either for the zeal or shrewdness of the committee. If a quantity of those water bonds went to other parties, and they can be made to disgorge, so much that is practical will be gained. If this cannot be done, the sooner the fact is known the better. We are sure that more direct work can and should be done, and when this is completed, let the committee report.

STILL the House at Harrisburg refuses to fix a date for adjournment. The Democrats held a caucus on the subject, but arrived at no conclusion. They do not, of course, intend to adjourn, till they have their junketing trip at the public expense. In order to do this, they stay at Harrisburg a month, during which time nothing can be done except to pass the Appropriation bill, which might have been disposed of a month ago. A more reckless piece of conduct we never heard of. The Senate is through with its calendar and anxious to adjourn. It will not entertain any House bills, except the Appropriation, which is special, and thus will throw on the Democrats the responsibility of putting $200,000 expense on the people for nothing at all. As for the Philadelphia jamboree in the interest of which all this rascality is perpetrated, it were better to appropriate money for it than to uselessly fritter away the means of the people. The outrageous steal being thus perpetrated will be fully remembered in the coming canvass, and the people will be very apt to give a long vacation to a party that will so shamelessly eat up their substance, while doing for them no work. A Legislature that puts itself in the attitude of drawing the people's money, while waiting for a free lunch at the Centennial, deserves the cognomen of the "dead beat Legislature."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Two reports have been submitted to the House of Representatives at Washington, relative to the Alabama claims. The issue turns on the appropriation of the $10,000,000 remaining of the fund. The majority report substantially favors the legislation already had, which restricts the distribution to such claimants as prove a direct loss, unmet from other sources. Increased interest attaches to the bill because of the fact that inquiry has been made in the English Parliament as to what distribution has been made of the funds. There, however, it is considered a settled matter; and the intimation that England will demand the repayment of so much of the indemnity as is not paid to direct claimants is simply absurd. The attempt of PROCTOR KNOTT is to create the impression that a moral claim exists, because of the circumstances under which the amount was paid us. We see little in this, however. In making our claims against the English Government our counsel did not confine themselves to the actual injury inflicted on particular vessels, but included the damage generally and constructively to our commerce, and made demand for all. This was why, in place of assigning specific amounts to meet the demands of particular parties, a lump sum was fixed and paid in bulk to the United States, leaving it to adjust the claims of particular parties. Thus the amount paid us, while not irrespective of the claims of those who lost money or property, did not include an obligation on the part of our Government to pay those losses in full. For example, all the vessels crippled or destroyed were included in the original estimate, as they were lost to American commerce; but when settling day came the fact was taken into account that many of those vessels had war risks upon them. These were paid for by the insurance companies, who in their turn received premiums for which they assumed to carry those risks. Now the insurance companies were not guaranteed by the Government, and were paid for the very risk they were called to meet. On the other hand, the owners were paid further losses. The view which has heretofore obtained is, that in those cases the Government is not called on to intervene.

The strong feature of CHARLES SUMNER'S speech on this question, at the time of the REVERDY JOHNSON protocol was, that the operations of the rebel cruisers prolonged the war, and so added to the expense as well as loss of life, in suppressing the rebellion. This involved one of the constructive damages claimed by the Government, although its exact amount could not be estimated. There was, no doubt, great force in this, and it embraces one of the principles on which the Government claims so much of this money as is not appropriated to meet losses that actually occurred. It is, therefore, absurd to imagine that because we have the money we must spend it, accepting the demand of every claimant that may come along. We do not enter into the question of death, or the dissolution of companies which paid losses. We simply state that the limitation of payment to actual sufferers who were not reimbursed through insurance agencies is correct in principle. The New York *World* argues in behalf of distributing the entire amount, because it was paid to us. It says: "But the unpleasant fact remains that the United States Government is in possession of a sum of nearly $10,000,000, the undistributed balance of a payment of about $15,000,000, which the United States obtained from a decision of the arbitration, by representing that the damage caused by the Confederate cruisers the Alabama, the Florida and the Shenandoah to the property of citizens of the United States, required the payment by Great Britain of the large sum that was awarded. But as soon as that sum is paid, Congress proceeds to establish rules of adjudicating the claims of citizens of the United States upon the trust fund thus obtained, which rules exclude a large amount and large classes of the very claims that had been used before the Court of Arbitration to enhance the amount awarded." We do not know how an invitation to raid on the Treasury could be better worded.

The demand is now made that the subject shall either be remanded to the courts established, without limitation as to the nature of the claims, or else the doors be thrown wide open for all comers. If it were so remanded to the courts, the result would be a general crusade, which would ultimate in the disbursement of the entire sum. We hold that the whole people, as represented in the Government, have an interest in the money obtained. If this be so, then it is right, after those who have not adjusted their claims through insurance companies have been paid, to retain in the Treasury or apply to the public debt what remains. The destruction of our commerce represents a loss, which falls in part on insurance companies, who were paid in advance the risks for this loss. In part, this loss falls upon the country at large—first in the general injury that the destruction of our shipping devolves on all, and in the prolongation of the war and its attendant expenses.

In any event it is unwise to open again the doors for a money scramble. The greed of gain will always inspire men to seek to obtain money by any means. The law, the equities, and all that pertains to the Alabama Claims, were fully and maturely considered by previous Congresses, and this not in a partisan light, but in view of the facts and law of the case. All the various interests involved were fully heard by the proper committee, and there is no phase of the subject that has not received all the considerations to which it is entitled. In the light of a full showing of the facts, and without partisan bias, Congress determined how those cases should be disposed of. If justice was done, as we fully believe, there is no need of disturbing this action. If $10,000,000 remain in the Treasury, after all just claims have been paid, so much the better for the Treasury. But the present House cannot of itself disturb existing laws, and the fact that a minority report only could be secured by KNOTT, leaves no doubt in our minds that even the House will stand up to the present arrangement.

MR. SMITH'S TALENTED BIRD.

Some of the Prominent Traits of his Character.

The reporter was out looking up an item, and while walking along the road he came to Smith's place. Smith was standing in the yard feeding his chickens.

"Perhaps you never noticed that rooster," said Smith, pointing to a chicken on the fence between his yard and the next one; "very likely you wouldn't have observed him; but I don't care in what light you look at him, the more you study him the more talented he appears. You talk about your American iggles and birds of freedom, and all such slush as that, but that insignificant-looking chicken yonder kin give any of them twenty points and pocket them at the first shot. I pledge you my word that that rooster has fine traits of character that'd adorn almost any walk of life. I don't say anything about his voice. Although if you're going to allude to that subject, I just want to mention that as far as crowing is concerned he kin begin earlier, knock off later and reel off more crows in a minute than any other rooster in the State. And when he does try to spread himself on vocalization he kin infuse emotion into it that'd almost bring tears to your eyes.

"Most chickens are kinder stupid; but what I like about him is, that he is sympathetic; he is feeling. I know last fall that my Shanghai hen was taken sick while she was trying to hatch out some eggs, and that rooster was so compassionate that he used to go in and set on that nest for hours, trying to help her out so that she could go off recreating after exercise. And when she died, he turned right in and took charge of things; seemed to feel that he ought to be a father to those unborn little orphans, and he straddled around over those eggs ever so long as graceful! He never got much satisfaction out of it, though. Most of them were duds eggs, and it seemed to kinder cut him up when he looked at those birds after they hatched out. He took it to heart, and appeared to feel low-spirited and afflicted. He would go off and stand by himself—stand on one leg in a corner of the fence and let his mind brood over his troubles until you'd pity him. It disgusted him to think how the job turned out.

"He is a splendid fighter, too, just as he stands. Why, he had a little sorter fuss with Pitman's Poland rooster here some time back, and instead of going at him and taking the chances of getting licked, that chicken actually put himself into training, ate nothing but corn, took regular exercise, went to roost early, took a cold bath every morning, and got a friendly pullet to rub him down with a corn cob. It was wonderful, and in a week or so he was all bone and muscle, and he flickered over the fence after Pitman's rooster and sent him whizzing into the next world on the fourth round.

"I never saw such a rooster for intellectual culture. Now do you know I believe that chickens actually take an interest in politics? O, you may laugh, but last fall during the campaign he was so excited about something that he couldn't eat, and the night they had the Republican mass meeting here he roosted on the chandelier in the hall, and every time General Bellar made a good point that chicken would cackle and flap his wings as much to say 'There's my sentiments!' And on the day of the parade he turned out and followed the last wagon, keeping step with the music, and never dropping out of line but once, when he stopped to fight a Democratic rooster belonging to old Byerly, who was on the Democratic ticket. And in the morning, after the Republicans had won, he just got on the fence out here and crowed so vociferously you could have heard him across the river, particularly when I run up the Amer[illegible] flag and read the latest returns.

"Yes, sir. Now [illegible] will think its ridiculous w[illegible]ou, but it's an actual fact t[illegible] day my daughter was playing the 'Star Spangled Banner' on the [illegible], and that rooster when he heard it came scudding into the parlor, and after flipping up on the piano he struck out and crowed that tune just as natural as if he was an educated musician. Positive truth, and he beat time with his tail. He did'nt crow like any other rooster. Every morning he works off selections from Beethoven and Mozart and those fellers, and on Sundays he frequently lets himself out on hymn tunes. Why I've known him to set on that fence for more'n an hour at a time practising the scales, and he nearly kicked another rooster to death one day because that rooster crowed flat. I saw him do it myself. And now I really must be going. Good morning."

We are going to send out and kill that rooster at the first opportunity. We want him to have one thing less to lie about. He has too much variety at present.

MACAULAY IN HIS MANHOOD.

The Personal Characteristics of the Great Historian.

From the new biography of Macaulay, which is just now attracting considerable attention in the literary world, we take the following extract:

Macaulay's outward man was never better described, Mr. Trevelyan tells us, than in two sentences of Praed's introduction to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine:* "There came up a short, manly figure, marvelously upright, with a bad neck-cloth and one hand in his waistcoat. Of regular beauty he had little to boast; but in faces where there is an expression of great power or of great good humor, he bore, I do not regret its absence." "This picture," Mr. Trevelyan adds, "in which every touch is correct, tells all that there is to be told. He had a massive head and features of a powerful and rugged cast, but so constantly lighted up by every joyful and ennobling emotion that it mattered little if, when absolutely quiescent, his face was rather homely than handsome. While conversing at table no one thought him otherwise than good looking, but when he rose he was seen to be short and stout in figure." "At Holland House the other day," writes his sister Margaret, in September, 1831, 'Tom met Lady Lyndhurst for the first time. She said to him, 'Mr. Macaulay, you are so different to what I expected. I thought you were dark and thin, but you are fair, and really, Mr. Macaulay, you are fat.'" He at all times sat and stood straight, full, and square, and in this respect Woolner, in the fine statue at Cambridge, has missed what was undoubtedly the most marked fact in his personal appearance. He dressed badly, but not cheaply. His clothes, though ill put on, were good, and his wardrobe was always enormously overstocked. Later in life he indulged himself in an apparently inexhaustible succession of handsomely embroidered waistcoats, which he used to regard with much complacency. He was unhandy to a degree quite unexampled in the experience of all who knew him. When in the open air he wore perfectly new dark kid gloves, into the fingers of which he never succeeded in inserting his own more than half way. After he had sailed for India there were found in his chambers between fifty and sixty strops, hacked into strips and splinters, and razors without beginning or end. About the same period he hurt his hand, and was reduced to send for a barber. After the operation he asked what was to pay. "Oh, Sir," said the man, "whatever you usually give the person who shaves you." "In that case," said Macaulay, "I should give you a great gash on each cheek." Macaulay, we are further told by his biographer, "was utterly destitute of bodily accomplishments, and he viewed his deficiencies with supreme indifference. He could neither swim, nor row, nor drive, nor skate, nor shoot. He seldom crossed a saddle, and never willingly. When in attendance at Windsor, as a Cabinet Minister, he was informed that a horse was at his disposal. 'If her Majesty wishes to see me ride,' he said, 'she must order out an elephant.' The only exercise in which he can be said to have excelled was that of threading crowded streets with his eyes fixed upon a book. He might be seen in such thoroughfares as Oxford street and Chenpside walking as fast as other people walked, and reading a great deal faster than anybody else could read. As a pedestrian he was indeed above the average. Till he had passed fifty, he thought nothing of going on foot from the Albany to Clapham, and from Clapham on to Greenwich, and, while still in the prime of life, he was forever on his feet indoors as well as out."

"Little Emma" in Turkey.

The Little Emma scandal has seriously confused the journalists of Constantinople. They ascribe the difficulty to the jealousy of a heard of hot-headed Occidentals who are clamorous and wrangling suitors for the favor of a fair infidel named Emma Mine. The columns of a recent issue of the *Stamboul* contain a picturesque recital of the coy damsel's coquetry and the eagerness of her admirers which must greatly surprise the chibouque-smoking Turks, among whom such irregular flirtations are unknown. It must confirm their faith in the superiority of their own domestic institutions and systems of female discipline, that an ambassador of eminent rank has had to pack up his epaulettes, exequaturs, poker-checks and writs of arrest, and leave the country to which he was accredited, on account of such a scandalous affair with such a disreputable minx.

HOME ADORNMENT.

A few Hints for Enthusiastic Housewives.

Perpetual frostwork is made on a piece of common window-glass of any size desired. Take two teaspoonsful of Epsom salts, and dissolve in a little water; one teaspoonful of gum arabic dissolved in enough hot water to make it the consistence of cream. Mix the two liquids, and with a feather or camel's-hair brush paint one side of the glass. Place out in the cold for a few minutes; then take in and you will have a prettily frosted pane. If, when taken into the warm room, the frostwork melts, more gumarabic must be added to the solution; if, on the other hand, the crystals are not well formed, more salts must be added. A piece of ribbon may be pasted to one edge and hung in the window, if desired. The sunshine does not melt the frostwork, and in summer it looks cool and refreshing.

A convenient article may be made to hang on the gas-fixtures by cutting out in any shape a piece of sandpaper; then cut perforated card the same shape, and work on it any simple design, or the words "Scratch my back." Paste the sandpaper and card together, bind with ribbon, and hang up. The front may be made of spattered card-board or silk.

There is nothing that give a room a prettier appearance than vines running over pictures, statuettes, or hanging baskets. A very good one is the sweet-potato vine. Take a sweet potato and place it in a glass or earthen jar of water; in a short time, if kept warm, the potato will send downward many white, thread-like roots, and several vines will shoot from the top. They will grow rapidly, and are easily trained. When the leaves become yellow, cut off the vine and a new one will spring up.

Pieces of vine called "Wandering Jew" grow rapidly in water, and are pretty placed in vases. Crochet a little bag, the shape of the bowl of a goblet, from bright worsted. Place in it a wine-glass from which the stem has been broken, or an egg-shell. Fill with soil or water, and put in it some pieces of the "Wanderer;" hang in a corner of the window. It will grow quickly, and be healthy. A 10-cent ivy purchased in the spring, and placed in the garden through the summer, will have attained some size. In the fall bring into the house, and train over a door, mantel, or picture. It requires less light than other vines, and will flourish where others would die.

Various grasses and the heads of wheat, rye, or oats, may be crystallized by putting them in a solution of alum and water for about 24 hours, or until the crystals are well formed. A pound of alum to one quart of water, and boiled till the alum is dissolved. If preferred, the liquid may be colored with a little indigo or vermillion.

Varnish for pictures: In framing small pictures with perforated board, coral, and other "home-made" frames, it is often inconvenient to use glass, while if exposed they become soiled in a short time. By using the following varnish they will be preserved and present a good appearance: Dilute a quarter of a pound of Venice turpentine with a gill of spirits of wine; if it be too thick, and a little more spirits of wine, till the varnish is brought to the consistence of milk. Lay a coat of this on your photographs or prints, and they will shine like glass and may be washed with impunity.

Furnishing the Home.

A sleeping-room should not be warm enough for a sitting-room. A small room is objectionable, but we cannot afford large ones, so we must do the best we can by leaving the window open all day, and a little opening both at top and bottom of the window at night. If possible, cover the floor with carpet like that which covers your floor in a sitting-room. I wish I could tell you what furniture to buy for this room, but I cannot. There is no neat, durable bed-room furniture in the market. The ordinary style of bedstead, with its great, lumbering headboard, is simply hideous in appearance, and I have failed to perceive any merit in it, unless it be considered as a means of grace to teach patience by dealing with inanimate things. The cottage-sets, made of light wood, painted, are, I think, the best choice for a cheap and neat furniture for the bedroom; and these are not very durable. These sets may be had for $35; but perhaps you have not so much as this to spare; for you must have a good set of springs and hair or moss mattress. These latter I should have, even if the furniture had to be reduced to a very simple walnut bedstead and little bureau-washstand. For seats you can get some rough glass boxes and cover the sides neatly with pretty calico and cushion and cover the top, having the cover hinged, so that the box may serve for both seat and receptacle for shoes and other wearing apparel. A box can easily be curtained and covered nicely, to serve for a toilet-table; shelves may be set in this also. Thus you may dispense with the marble-top dressing-bureau. With these few hints, which are intended only for those with very limited means, we will pass to the kitchen.

Here it will be well to begin with few things, and buy as you find you need; making a list, first, of the things you *must* have; and second, the things that you would like to have. Find a good cooking stove; not of the smallest size. A very small stove is poor economy; for it will require just as much fuel, and will not do as good work. I know of nothing that will add so much to the comfort and well-being of a family as a first class cook stove. I should perhaps except the wife's *good temper*. This is the crowning jewel in every household. The cook stove will, however, do much towards promoting this happy state of mind.

In the cook stove furniture you can make some selections which it will be well to think of. Take an iron teakettle instead of tin. The heat of the water is retained better; and an iron teakettle will outlast six tin ones. Select smooth, round bottomed iron-pots. You will only need one of these. In place of the other, take a nicely covered saucepan. Ladies who expect to do their own cooking should have light cooking vessels. Pressed tin does well for this purpose. In selecting dishes, always think of the convenience of washing. Take the white china, not the stone-ware. While you have a small family but few are needed. You can easily match and add to them as required.

Don't allow yourself to get into the habit of taking a meal upon a side table in your kitchen. Have a round table of some kind in your living-room, covered with a neat cloth, and containing the current literature of the day. Your husband will not object to see all this removed to give place to the snowy linen and bright silver and china, arranged by your own deft hands.

With such comfort and good cheer you will be tempted to sit long at table, and take your food leisurely. After your meal, a pan of hot water, a dish-mop to save the fingers, a towel, and a waiter to set the dishes in, will soon aid you to make all tidy again, with no interruption to your pleasant chat. If a friend drops in to sup with you—no matter—you are always ready.

Mrs. Partington's Mild Protest.

"Do I look like an octagon?" asked Mrs. Partington, as she sat at breakfast yesterday at the Grand Central, and George, the beaming and genial exponent of gastronomic science, pouring her Mocha. "Do I look like an octagon?" placing her finger smilingly on the paragraph fixing her age at 77. "An octagon, indeed!" she continued, not severely, a smile wreathing her lips as the odor of the coffee exhaled, and her spectacles were dewy with the rising vapor from her cup, "they will, perhaps, make me a centurion next and a relict of antipathy, but this is the year for such, and perhaps I should be grateful for it, as age is honorable, and I might find a place at the great National Imposition. Yet it is best not to assume years any more than virtues, and I shall be content if I am never older than I am now. This coffee is very flagrant George," and as she spoke she gazed into the cup, seeing therein her good looks reflected which sixty years had not impaired, while George beamed down upon her with radiant satisfaction.

In a Hurry.

A new boot-black came on the stand yesterday morning says the *Free Press*, and about a dozen of the old tribe caught him at the Post Office and made a good many threats. He invited them into the alley, saying he could whip them one by one till the whole crowd had been thrashed. The programme was agreed to, and the new boy went in. He battered the heads of three of the largest in quick succession, and was after the fourth when a mediator came forward and said:

"Now, hold on. We'd all like to fight you, but you see there's a man around here who wants his boots blacked, and we can't wait."

The crowd made off, and the new boy will probably become a favorite. An hour after the fight, he was seated on the curb-stone, the centre of an admiring crowd, and was heard saying:

"If anybody hurts any of you, just let me know, and I'll give him a bilious attack!"

Come Within One of It.

On a certain occasion before the poet Saxe had emigrated from Vermont, a gentlemen was quoting an opinion of the Governor of that State on some political question as if it were conclusive.

"Pshaw, who cares for the Governor," said the tall poet. "A Governor is no great affair—I once came within one of being a Governor myself."

"What!" exclaimed the other, who knew that Saxe was defeatedby an immense majority; "What do you mean by one?"

"The candidate of the other party," was the answer.

A LILY IN LENT.

The Lily would not wait, but full and wide
Its Easter white displayed in Lenten-tide.
Mistaken, early Lily! how canst thou
Thy garment choice of praise so show forth now,
While through a vale of penitence and prayer,
Fasting and sober-clad, the faithful fare?

On Sunday in the church the grave, good priest
The children catechised, from large to least:
"What is to-day?" "Sunday midday in Lent."
"What then is Lent?" "A Fast" they said it meant.
"This Sunday, is it Fast or Feast?" Perplext
They paused; and so the priest clearly by text,
Set forth how every Sunday of the year
Is Feast, a day of joy and holy cheer.

Ah! then, chide not the fearless Lenten flower,
Timing its glad bloom by no Easter's hour.
So fair a type of that therein thou hast
Which, Lily of all days and Feast in fast,
No season can effect; which by its own
Completeness, come when'er it will be known.

MRS. MARSH IN WASHINGTON.

How the Bewitching Little Witness Appeared and Managed Things.

You know it is always the band-box fellow like Marsh who marries the smartest woman in the community, and I judge Mrs. Marsh was the smartest woman in the community where she was raised; at all events I would buy pools on her against the field in any community where she might happen to be located. She is a trifle below the medium size of women, and is about 34. Her hair is a profuse mass of gray silk, and she fixes it up in some mysterious bewitching style, the translation of which I forget just at this moment. Her face is a smooth, delicate oval, and her complexion has the tints we are accustomed to find in the lining of a sea-shell. Her eyes are large and lustrous, dark-brown in repose and black in excitement. Her features are perfectly regular; just enough of the romanesque in curvature to give strength to the face, with still enough of the Oriental to answer all of the purposes of tenderness. When I saw her she wore a plain, trim-built suit of black silk that clung to every modulation of her inimitable shape like the bark of a peach tree. And she walked up the corridor leading to the committee-room with as much *empressment* as if she had just bought the Capitol building, Congress and all, and taken a lease on the administration to boot. Nobody would imagine that she was a criminal recently pardoned. Poor little Marsh trotted along by her side with the air of a fellow who knows that he is among enemies, but feels that his protector is at hand. The whole story told itself as that ill-assorted couple came up the corridor leading from the east entrance of the south wing to Clymer's committee-room.

In the committee-room the little woman had things all her own way. She answered the questions with a monosyllabic coolness that was perfectly exasperating. Once in a while she would bring up a little when Danford, who was conducting the examination, seemed inclined to get above his business, as the girl said to the shoemaker, but she kept her tongue in a refrigerator all the time, and got in her work with her eyes and the expression of the features. The substance of her testimony has been told by telegraph. From beginning to end of the examination she was as cool as a cucumber and as impressive as a curb-stone. She froze Danford out in fifteen minutes. Then she congealed Bass in about five. Blackburn she put to flight in three, and Clymer gave up the ghost at the first pass. Robbins did not come to time at all and thus avoided punishment. In about twenty-five minutes by the watch the whole committee threw up the sponge, and Newspaper Row, which acted as referee, declared the woman winner. The show then adjourned, and Mrs. Marsh with her husband, still mistress among all her heels, left the Capitol and went back to the hotel to await the action of the grand jury.—*Washington Letter.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
STONE CHINA.
Would call special attention to the new shape of Stone China just received; it is much stronger than that usually sold, a very pretty shape, thin, and in appearance like China; sells at the same price as common Stone China. Warranted free from crazing. Have exclusive sale of it in this city.
CHINA.
China, the cheapest article for table use now in the market. Its first cost but little more than Stone China, looks better and wears more than twice as long. Many articles of China are sold at the same price as Stone China.
101 piece Dinner Set, best quality, only $30.
GLASS
All the latest novelties. All kinds of Table Glassware,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. H. GARBER,
100 WOOD ST.
PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.

DRY GOOD , TRIMMINGS.
1876.
ALL THE
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¼ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BED SPREADS, HUCK TOWELS.
Bed Spreads at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
Do. at $3.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
Do. at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Fine Damask Towelings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.
NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.
Investigating Committees
All Decide that by Our New System you will save 10 to 33 per cent.
New Bustles, 49c to $1.19.
New Hoop Skirts, 59c to $1.23.
Seventh Embroidered Corsets, 97c.
Hamburg Flouncing, 39c to $1.49.
Silk Cashmere Lace, 27c to 93c.
Pearl Handle Glove Fasteners, 19c.
New shades in Two-Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
Everlasting Cotton Trimming, 12 yards for 73c.
Fancy Top Lisle Thread Gloves, 29c.
3 pair English Half Hose for 50c.
Rich Bead Gimp, per yard, 29c.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, $1.25 to $2.25.
Men's Black or Colored Hose, 19c.
Men's Paper Collars, 9c to 15c.
Black Sadier Silk Fringe, 3 inches wide, 19c.
New shades in Dress Buttons, 12 and 18c.
Inlaid Black Combs, 99c.
Brushes, Combs, Notions, Ribbons and Furnishing Goods in great variety.
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.
JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY
LIVE BARGAINS
AT
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
At $1, Ladies' Walking Jackets, worth $2.50.
A Large Assortment of
New Spring Styles Cashmere Sacques,
For Ladies and Misses.
At $2, Ladies' All-wool Cloth Sacques, worth $5.
New Plain, Striped and Barred Shawls, for Spring.
Brocho, Black Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
And Overdresses, a large variety in materials and styles.
At 75c, Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, an extra bargain.
New Spring Styles in Poplin Skirts; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered White Skirts.
At 75c, Ladies' Fine Muslin Chemises.
A large assortment of styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At 12½c, a Bargain in White Corded Piques
New Insertings and Satin Striped Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Linen and Victoria Lawns, White and Colored Swisses and Tartatain.
A FULL STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
At the lowest prices.
Ladies' Morocco Shoes
AS LOW AS ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
The lowest prices for
Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
LARK'S "O. N. T."
1876. 1876. 1876.
SPRING! SPRING!
Goods Never So Low Before.
A Few Prices. A Few Prices.
Best Quality of New Style Prints 6 1-4c.
Best Number of the Celebrated Fruit of Loom Muslin, yard wide, at 10c.
Wamsutta Yard Wide Muslin—best Muslin in America, at 12 1-2c.
Five-quarter Unbleached Sheeting Muslin, extra heavy, at 10c.
Cassimeres for Men's Wear,
Cassimeres for Boys' Wear,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 6, 1876. }

The better weather of yesterday gave a better appearance to business, so far as the streets and banks could show it. At the banks there was very considerable activity, but the demand for loans has increased but slightly. The settlements for April occupy some attention, and there is an improved demand for discounts. The payment of the April interest, by our city, has drawn down the deposits in the city depositories, but elsewhere the banks are well supplied with loanable funds. There is, too, a fairly generous spirit displayed by the banks, and paper, suitably endorsed, is readily accepted. We continue to quote call loans at 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on Government collateral 5 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent.

If Congress decides to support the new silver coinage, the hope is expressed that it will make it redeemable in lawful money, as fractional notes now are. This would put the new coinage on the same footing as the fractional notes.

Coin is being rapidly accumulated at the Treasury, in anticipation of the retirement of the fractional currency. Tuesday morning, $300,000 in silver was received from San Francisco—$200,000 in dimes, and $100,000 in quarters. An additional $100,000 in quarters is expected to-day, which will complete the present order, which is for $500,000. The weighing of this last supply is going on at the Treasury, and it will be stored in the vaults at once. The vaults were examined yesterday by Superintendent Huntington and Assistant Treasurer Hillegas, and the coin found to be in perfect order.

The largest number of shares of any one company sold in the month of March in Philadelphia was of Pennsylvania Railroad, 232,950 shares. Reading Railroad 97,960, Bank of Philadelphia 4,000, Penn Railroad 17,000 shares, of Insurance Company of North America 5,168 shares.

The U. S. Senate has amended the Bankrupt act, which is, perhaps, well enough as far as it goes, but the real trouble is not touched. What is really most required is that bankruptcy proceedings should be simplified and their cost very much reduced. At present they are so expensive that there is very little left of estates after the lawyers are paid.

A call has been issued by the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for a meeting at Toledo next month, to devise ways and means for averting the sale of the property under foreclosure. A proposition will probably be submitted to assess the stock to an amount sufficient to relieve the road from its pressing obligations.

There is a remarkable decline in our trade with Sheffield, England, the imports from that city having been only $585,000 in the first quarter of this year, against $2,275,000 in that of 1873. It is natural in view of this startling change that the great Sheffield concern should contemplate transferring its machinery and business to this country.

The clique that is understood to have been bulling gold lately is said to have broken up, with heavy losses, and the market freed from artificial devices to keep up the premium. The market, for the moment, is said to be breaking down of its own weight. Another house on the bull side failed on Tuesday, and $125,000 was sold for it under the rule.

Another conference has been held by the managers of trunk railroad lines, it having been rumored that the New York Central road was cutting under the freight rates. The usual pledges were made to the working in harmony on the agreed schedule, and a railroad war was postponed for the present. It appears, however, that the open winter and prospect of an early spring have operated to the disadvantage of railroads, by causing shippers to hold back their freights for the canals.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	122¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	10-40's	117¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	120¾	Under 5 per Cents	107¼
" 1865, new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	118
6-20's 1867	120¾		

N. Y. Cen	113¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	63
L. S.	99	Toledo & Wabash	3¼
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	132
Pa. Prime	57½	Adams Express	107
" Pref	67	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	89¾	U. S. Express	71¾
Do. Guar	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	83½
North Western Com	41¾	Quicksilver	16¾
Do. Pref	62	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island ex. div	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Cleve. & Pitts	95¾	Panama	126½
Pacific Mail	18¾	Iron Mountain	21½
Western Union Tel.	86¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	46¾
Reading (S)	47¾	Empire Do (B)	32½
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	128	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	101
Oil Creek & A. (B)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	85
Lehigh Valley (B.)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	174

NEW YORK, April 5, 1876.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $233,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $58,000. The clearings were $40,000,000. Sterling was dull at 486¾@489¾. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, the two extremes of the day having been 113 and 112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. Loans were also made for Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet. The stock market has been irregular, but in the main lower, with the principal business in Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Erie and Pacific Mail. The opening dealings were characterized by firmness, especially in St. Paul, which declined on increased earnings for March, and later for Michigan Central, but subsequently the whole market became weak and declined. The market was weak and lower during the last hour of business under a pressure to sell, partly for bear account. The greatest decline was in New Jersey Central, which dropped to 99¾ from 102¾. The reason assigned for this decline was the unfavorable complexion of the annual statement. Lake Shore declined to 70¾, and Pacific Mail to 18, the greatest activity having been in these stocks. A feature of the afternoon dealings was the number of sellers' options offered at three to ten days.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has given notice of the calling in of $100,000 of the 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, interest to cease on July 1st. The Panama directors re-elected the old officers and passed a dividend, not being able to collect what is claimed to be due from the Pacific Mail Company.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregate 121 000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,500 Western Union, 20,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Missouri Pacific.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-2's of '65, 117¾; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 113; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 62¾; do new, 40¾; Virginia, old, 35; do new, 35; Missouri 6's, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 16; do preferred, 32¾; Pacific Mail, 18¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 8; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85½; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 71¾; New York Central, 113½; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 89¾; Panama, 127; Union Pacific stock, 62; Lake Shore, 70¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 62; C. C. & I. C., 85; New Jersey Central, 100, ex. div; Rock Island 105¾; St. Paul, 41¾; do preferred, 62; Toledo & Wabash, 3¾; do preferred, 9¾; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 18¾; do preferred, 30¾; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18½; Missouri Pacific, 14¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 4; Indiana Central, 104¾; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Jos, 18¾; Central Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific, grant, 100¾; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, April 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2¾, or ¾ below the Bank of England. Consols: money, 94 11-16; account, 94 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 1.06¾, new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 18; preferred, 28.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes, 67f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The approach of the summer months occasions no activity in the market for pig iron. Although sales are generally made at losing figures, there seems to be no disposition or ability on the part of consumers to take advantage of the market, and holders are discouraged and buyers indifferent. There is a slight change in wrought iron prices, and the market is quiet. Steel is quiet and unchanged. We make the following quotations, showing the range of the market for all grades of pig iron, at four months, per ton:

PIG IRON.

Charcoal Hot-blast Hanging Rock No. 1	$24@28
Do. do. do. No. 2	22@23
Do. do. Mill	21@22
Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee No. 1	23@23
Do. do. do. No. 2	21@22
Mill	21@21
Stone coal and coke iron No 1	22@24
No. 2	21
Mill	18@21
Charcoal cold-blast—Hanging Rock	30@35
Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—hot and cold blast	30@35

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876. }

The produce markets continue fairly active, with but little change in values for some days. Cheese, in consequence of a very limited supply, is firmer, while Butter is easier with increasing receipts. The grain markets continue dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but it is expected that there will be an improvement before long. Flour quiet and unchanged. The hog products continue firm, and notwithstanding the demand is confined to small lots, there is a very fair business in the aggregate.

APPLES—The supply is small, and the market firm, with sales ranging from $4@6 per bbl for fair to prime fruit.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in rather better demand, but prices remain as last quoted; 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $1,10@1,15 ₱ bu.

BUTTER—Market continues easy, but prices remain as last quoted; 32@35c for prime to choice rolls and 28c for choice dairy. The demand for low grades continues very light.

CHEESE—The supply is becoming light, and the market is firm at quotations; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14c; do New York, 14¾@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$12@13 ₱ bbl, an advance of $2@3 ₱ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is reported rather better and increasing, and there is a firmer feeling in consequence, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 9@10c for fair to prime, and 11@12 for choice. Peaches, 11¾@12½ for halves.

EGGS—Firmer and higher; we now quote at 15@16c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7 @7,50; patent process, $8,50@9. Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues firm, and, according to our latest advices from the seaboard, a still further appreciation is not improbable. The latest dispatches from Rio and Santos are favorable to the selling interest. Sugars continue firm, with a very fair degree of activity, but prices remain unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	50	N.O. strictly prime	48
Fair	45	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	8 @ 9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20¾@21½	Roasted Java	35 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair demand for good sound Wheat, with a limited supply, but no change in prices. We continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1,30@1,35; and Michigan white $1,47@1,45. The Oat market is easy at 42@43c for mixed Ohio and Penna., 38@40c; white, 41@42c. Shelled Corn is firm at the recent advance; 57@60 free in elevator, for good mixed to prime yellow. Ear Corn is also firm and higher, with a very light supply; 55@58c on wharf and track. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@82c.

HAY—Baled is quotable at $18@20, on wharf and track, for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

SEED—Continues quiet and unchanged; Bran, $15@16 ₱ ton; Seconds and shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at 90@85c ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1@1,10 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1,50@2 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; quota ble at $2@3 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely again, but prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 35@40c in bulk on track by the carload, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—We can report a very fair demand and prices are firm, but unchanged. It is worthy of notice that the margin for profit at current rates is small, but little more than cover actual cost laid down here from Cincinnati or Chicago, our chief sources of supply.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. tierces, per bbl	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. half barrels	15¾
B'f'st Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Do. kegs	15¾
Drief Beef, Ex. Su-per use	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use	in tres 15
Do. cold, do	15	Do	½ bbls 15½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	95¾	Do	bkts —
Do. S. C.	10¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	17¾
Rib Sides	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17½
Do. Sides,	14	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,75	Do. 10 lb do	17
Family Mess Pork	23,75	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut	22,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1,00
Lard, Prime Leaf in		Do. do. ½ bbls	$3,75
		Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed continues light, but prices are maintained, $10.25@10,50. Timothy Seed, $2,60@2,75.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c for country, and 9@9¾ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	407 cars	362 cars
Hogs	127 cars	97 cars
Sheep	56 cars	42 cars
Total	590 cars	501 cars

Briggs, Dock & Holmes, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 467 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 24 cars were through and 443 cars loads against 252 cars of the former and 110 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,491 head; preceding week, 1170. As will be seen, the supply on sale was about the same, but there was an increased run of through stock, hence, trade has been draggy, and prices 10@15c. lower. Nearly all the regular eastern shippers, had more or less through cattle, bought in Chicago and shipped direct to Philadelphia and New York, hence, as already intimated, the demand here was light, and notwithstanding the supply was small, prices ruled weak and lower. Morris & Co., of Chicago, are still shipping into Philadelphia freely, and the Philadelphia buyers are not buying as many cattle in consequence, being apprehensive that they cannot compete with the firm in question; and this has retarded trade in our market very considerably, although it is usually light at this season particular time. We look for a dull trade until the bulk of the corn fed cattle are run out of the Western States, and it is said that the supply in these States is larger than ever it was before,

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5,60a5,80
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,60a5,00
Stockers $00a1,000 lbs	4,00a4,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a4,50

SHEEP.

The run, as will be seen, was a light one, 56 cars for the week ending at noon to-day, but with a limited demand on New York account the market opened up a little slow for the best grades, but for medium to good, of which the supply was unequal to the demand, the market was fairly active at an advance of 25c ₱ cwt., as compared with last week. Buyers complained that prices were higher here relatively than below, and that they have little or no margin for profit as the market now stands; but, unless the offerings increase considerably, there is not much chance for a decline, and the probability is that the arrivals will continue light until after shearing. As we close our report the yards are bare, none remaining unsold, and the following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 110a125 lbs	7,25a7,50
Good 85a90 lbs	6,50a6,62
Fair 75a80 lbs	6,00a6,25
Common 70a75 lbs	5,50a5,75
Indianas, according to quality	5,50a7,00

HOGS.

While the arrivals have been somewhat larger during the past two or three weeks, they are by no means large, as compared with former years, and it is also worthy of notice that the average quality continues common; extra Philadelphia Hogs, such as we quote at 9¾, are very scarce, and there is not an average of more than one car per week sold at that figure, not that the price is considered out of the way, but in consequence of an actual scarcity of that kind of stock. Good Yorkers weighing about 200 lbs, smooth and fat, and Philadelphia Hogs, averaging 250a300 lbs, of same quality, sold to-day with the range of following

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs	9,00a9,50
Common to prime Yorkers	8,00a8,50
Roughs	7,00a7,50

All drafts must be attached to the original ship ping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft per car load.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

The Butter Trade.

Butter having become a great article both of domestic consumption and export to foreign countries, a National Butter and Egg Association has been formed, and the most surprising estimate of the extent of this trade have been made public. Thus it is stated that the domestic consumption is 1,400,000,000 pounds annually, and the export only 15,000,000 pounds. But the census gave the butter product at 460,000,000 pounds, but this was obviously an incorrect return, and since that time the increase of cattle and of butter has been rapid and enormous. If we take the statistics of the Association as correct at the present time, it must be apparent that we can export butter to a far greater extent than we do. A New York paper estimates that the export could be increased to 200,000,000 pounds annually, and this is likely to be correct, but the shipment has made progress only at New York, and is quite small at other ports. It will not rise to large proportions until the west engages more extensively in the business by the establishment of butter factories. This is an article always in great demand in foreign countries, and the trade could be counted on as certainly as that in breadstuffs, provisions and cotton. The difficulty seems to be that there is no large amount of capital and enterprise engaged in the export of butter, and it is necessary that there should be in order that the factories could draw upon their shipments. There is no part of the nothern, middle, western or border States where butter making cannot become a standard business.

Stock of Grain in New York.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in New York on the dates named:

	March 27. 1876.	April 3. 1876.	April 4. 1875.
Wheat, bu	3,879,077	3,656,017	1,091,029
Corn, bu	291,682	296,477	2,204,967
Oats, bu	778,515	710,919	786,280
Rye, bu	.....	.....	27,531
Barley, bu	313,157	274,515	161,991
			1,036,693
			128,602
			468,073
			20,379
			113,629

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876. }

The Crude market was decidedly weaker to-day, in consequence of some new strikes being reported, and prices as compared with Tuesday, have still further declined; United and Conduit certificates, were quoted this P.M., at $2,00a2,02½; and immediate shipment at $2,00, a decline of 5@7½cts. per bbl. Refined was reported easier in sympathy with the raw article, but there was no quotable change in prices; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¾a14¾; on cars here, 11¾a11¾. The outlook is still regarded as favorable, notwithstanding the reported strikes to which reference has been made, as the production is comparatively light, and there has been a sharp reduction in stock within the past year.

The Barrel market continues firm, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1,10; city make, $1,20. SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
D. Sly & Co	Warden, S. Davis	469
W. P. Logan & Co	J. S. Davis	50
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	100
Total		655

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Craig	Petrolite w	140
S. Craig	Ultima o w	999
S. Craig	Hutchison o w	80
Total		1,169

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Baltimore	1,195
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co..do	..1,084
Crystal O. Co	Do do	100
Do	Tate, M. & Co do	100
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co do	708
Crostal Oil Co	J. S. Warren Chicago	50
Total		3,325

Chicago Lumber Market.

Continues, says the *Tribune*, rather quiet. There is some inquiry, and dealers look for a good trade as soon as the roads become favorable, but so long as mud is king there is little hope for an improvement in the demand. A few vessels are running across the lake for lumber previously contracted for to be delivered at the yard docks. Freights will likely open low. The *Lumberman* summarizes its weekly reports from the pineries as follows: "All through Lower Michigan a fair week's work has been done, and many of the logs, that have waited so long upon the skids for snow, have found their way to the banks. Upper Michigan and Wisconsin have also yielded as well as operators have cared for, from a lack of snow. We have now in stock that they care for in that vicinity. The lively work of the past ten days has dissipated all hopes for a shortage; and lumbermen in the city and out of it have come to the conclusion that they need look for no big bonanzas this season. Most of our operators are, consequently, acting the sensible part by preparing themselves for a moderate, even business. Those who are arranging for anything else will find they have overshot the mark."

Quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00a
Third clear—1 inch	35.00a35.00
Third clear—thick	35.00a38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00a32.00
Clear siding—first and second	18.00a
First common siding	16.00a
Flooring—first common—dressed	28.00a30.00
Flooring—second common—dressed	24.00a25.00
Box boards—A	35.00a
Box boards—B	25.00a
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	35.00a35.00
B stock boards	23.00a25.00
C stock boards	15.00a16.00
Fencing	a15.00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	11.00a12.00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	12.00a13.00
Lath	1.75a 2.00
A shingles	2.65a 2.80
Shingles on track	2.50a 2.62½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,00¾ spot; fresh $1,01¾@1,02¾ spot; $1,00¾ seller May; $1,05¾@1,06¼ seller June; No. 3 S8c; rejected 77c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 mixed fresh 47¾@48c spot; 46c seller April; 48¾c seller May; 47¾@48c seller June. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 32c spot; 32¾c seller April; 34¾c seller May; 32¾c seller June. Rye quiet and firm at 66@66½c. Barley quiet but firm at 89@90c spot; 89½@90c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at $22,25 spot; $22,37½@22,30 seller May; $22,80@22,87½ seller June. Lard lower and in good demand for shipping; outside prices; $13,30@13,75 spot; $13,80@13,87½ seller May; 14@14,05 seller June. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1,07.

On Call Board wheat was easier; $1,04¾@1,04½ May; $1,05¾@1,04¾ June. Corn weak and lower; May. Oats nominal. Provisions nominally unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4,20@4,60; common to good $4@5,30; good to choice $5,35@5,70; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $5,90@7,00; St. Louis $5,90@7,00. Corn 1@2c lower in fair demand; $1,15@5,10. Corn meal dull. Wheat closed steady; receipts 25,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,07@1,08; No. 3 do $1,04@1,05; No. 2 red winter $1,14@1,14½; amber $1,15@1,16; white $1,17@1,18; No. 1 hard Milwaukee $1,20@1,21; ungraded spring $1,04@1,18; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28¾; No. 3 red $1,12. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 52c seller May; 52c seller June; no grade 52¾c; damaged 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 36c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Wheat closed quiet at $1,04¾; No. 1, $1,03¾; No. 2 $1,02¾; seller May $1,03¾; seller June 93c. Corn firm at 47¾c for No. 1. Oats steady; 32½c for No. 1. Rye; 70c for No. 1. Barley nominal at 85c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 5.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn firm; 72@73c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm; 40@41c for No. 2 Western; 39@40c for rejected; 54@56c for No. 1 white.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—Cotton quiet and weak at 12¼c; sales of 1,300 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 2,400 bales. Grain steady and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 5.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; new 65c. Barley nominally lower; No. 1 Canada offered at $1,04.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Steers: receipts 3,676 head, against 2,490 for the same time last week; quality generally fair; demand moderate; trade slow at a decline of ¼c from Monday's rates; export cattle loads rough Missouri steers at 5½c; a few choice selections 11½@12c; fully three-fourths of the offerings sold at 9¾c to 10¾c, including fat steers 1,200 lbs at 10¾@10¾c. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day 3,820, against 2,370 same time last week; market steady; firm and unchanged; 6¾@8½c for common to prime; most sales at 7¾@8c. Swine: receipts for two days 6,060 head, against 8,290 same time last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market active and shade higher; sales at $4,30@5,30; fair to good steers $4,25@4,85; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 21,000 head; market active and 10c higher; good light $5,15@5,25; mixed and packers $5,40; shipping $5,80@6,05; Philadelphia $5,80@5,87½; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; market active and firm.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Cattle: receipts 646 head; total for the week 4,685; market slow; prices a shade weaker; sales 60 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000; total for the week 14,600; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Hogs: receipts 22,600; total for the week 8,800; market slow; Yorkers, medium to selected $5,35@5,50; heavy $5,65.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Cattle; little doing and unchanged. Hogs steady; light shipping $7,30@7,60; Yorkers $7,55@8,10; packing $5,25@5,50.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7,25@8,25; fair to medium heavy $8,30@8,45.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—Hogs steady at $7,60@7,75; receipts 750.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 5.—There is no improvement in the wool market. Manufacturers are purchasing in lots as wanted. Buyers in good standing can purchase on favorable terms. Stocks are but moderate for this season, but holders are disposed to close up as fast as possible, as there is no prospect for a favorable change in new wool near at hand. XX and XXX Pennsylvania 42@47c; Michigan and Wisconsin extra 40@43c; super and extra pulled 30 @38c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There was an improved undertone in trade and more activity in some departments. Jobbing branches were fairly active. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and steady. Fancy and shirting prints were in better request from first hands, and are jobbing freely at low prices. Dress goods are in moderate demand. Woolens continued sluggish. Foreign goods are quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton dull at 13¾c; futures closed firm; April 13 9-16c; May 13 15-32@13 ½c; June 13 23-32@13 15-16c; July 14 1-16@14 1-32c; August 14 1-16@14 3-32c; September 14 13-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl s c hams, White, O. & Co; 20 hf bbls ale, W. Ruckerson; 5 bbls whisky, A. Kienorditinger; 2 hds c toad, Kramer & S; 8 ¾ bbls linseed oil, Peoria A. S. Gilmore; 10 1-3 butts do, A. Fullerton & Son; 6 qr c, Frank do, F. Sanford; 1 bbl do, E. Tenney & Co; 15 ¼ do, C. C. Baer; 9 bbls wax, Totten & B; 5 do, Henderson & Bro; 4 cases glyce, B. L. Fahnestock; 4 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, Brown C. & Co; 2 do, 1 bbl eggs, O. Barnett; 2 do, 2 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 do iron, A. Speer & Son; 2 bbls eggs, J. J. Pettit & Co; 3 do, 2 hds butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car staves, A. Dipp; 1 do, C. Strott; 3 ¾ bbls whisky, M. Klein & W; 10 do, R. Kaufield & Bro; 2 bbls 1 castings, Lewis, O. & P.; 8 cads tobacco, W. Haslace.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Hahn, H. & Co; 1 do g stone, F. Alden; 15 cases sugar, 1 car apples, Vaugorder & S; 1 do, Hahn, W. & P; 3 bbls 2 dgs do, Reed & Co; 4 bbls s cases, 1 do mould, 1 do glass, F. Pollard; 22 do scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 2 do sands, G. H. Billman; 46 bdls rakes, T. Birney; 5 bbl wine, M. Ramser; 4 do, F. Evett; 1 car beer, I. Leisey & Co; 8 jugs syrup, J. Gallagher; 32 bbls oil, Peterson, A. & T; 1 bbl paper, A. C. Rakewell; 180 s pipe, H. H. Collins; 1 car potatoes, E. H. Dietz; 1 do, Wood, J. Ryan; 1 ck ware, A. T. Bacon; 1 do, M. W Sackett & Co; ½ bbl butter; 11 tubs do, Wilbert & W; 63 bbls apples, Head C. & Co; 1 case shoes, T. A. Cain; 1 bbl ware, R. L. Fahnestock; 1 pk cards, H. Dallmyer, 2 ½ bbls butter, Voigt M. & Co; 8 cases hdls, Lindsay, S. & C; 1 box confectionery, C. L. Farcus; 5 bx tobac, 3 bdls bows, S. B. & C. Hays; 2 bbls apples, B. Hartman; lot furniture, McConnell & Co; 1 car w boards, F. Duff & Son; 1 cs sashes, 40 bbls pork, R. Hays & Son; 100 bbls oil, Walker, D. & Co; 30 do vinegar, T. C. Jenkins; 125 do oil, R. Owens & Co; 4 bgs feathers, E. Edmundson; 8 do d peaches, 6 bbls do, C. L. Flaccus; 3 do onions, C. W. Hazel; 2 b steads, S. Turner; 2 bxs s globules, G. W. Hackofen.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 10 sks potatoes, H. Gluck; 4 bbls beans, Geyer & F; 5 pkgs butter, Penny, Salt Co; 2 do, 2 do, 1 do eggs, Hazen & F; 2 cars lumber, J. Nanz; 4 bbls eggs, 21 sks beans, 1 keg butter, H. Carsen; 2 do, P. Rosebury; 4 bbls tallow, J. Hoffman; 1 car lumber, 1 do butter, 2 do eggs, J. Herbert; 2 cars d lead, 3 do d lead, Heymer, B. & Co; 2 do do Neal, Gilmore & Co; 100 bbls lime, J. Reno; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 1 car cooperage, Pgh S. & Bri. Co; 11 bbls tallow, W. & H. Walker, 1 car f seed, M. B. Sayers & Son; 1 car do, Mc. Lure & Co; 2 do, 1 do, Eagle C. M.; 10 do, Mosby H. & Co; 10 bbls 60 sks flour, Beckfield & N; 14 bdls spokes, H. T. Hays & Son; 1 car shingles, Mc. Lure & Co; 1 car lumber, Detzel; 1 do lumber, M. Simon; 1 car flour, R. Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay, O. H. Allerton; 2 cars iron, C. A. Carpenter; 2 cars lumber, Pittsburgh Car Works; 1 car flour, Mills & Co; 5 bbls apples, F. Owens; 1 car hides, H. Owens & Co; 1 car lumber, Van Gorder & Co; 1 car h h goods, A. E. Stevenson; 2 tubs butter, owner; 4 tubs butter, 1 bbl onions, Voight, M. & Co; 7 kegs butter, Mc. Cracken Bro; 5 bbls oil, Paine A. & T; 12 cases collins, W. J. Meek; 12 cases cutlery, Lindsay, S. & Co; 3 boxes butter, H. H. Coe & Co; 8 bbls apples, J. Braden; 4 bxs do, Geo. S. Peabody; 2 bxs do, P. Duff & Son; 5 sks rags, Jos. Benedick; 10 bbls, McKee Bros.; 50 cases tobacco, Dilworth Bro; 3 do, 2 do cases do, Haworth & D.; 35 cases do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car hay, S. Friend; 1 car corn, Hay & Co; 1 car toes, Geo. H. Hullet & Bro.; 1 car do, A. Bricker & Co.; 1 car scrap, Thos. Coates; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 1 car flour, Reed & Co; 1 car do, Peter Franzman; 12 cars ore, Lucy Furnace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—46 cars coal, N. & M. Co; 1 do, G. Fox; 1 car do, strong, D. & Co, 4 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 9 do, S

HOME NEWS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who have moved their places of residence will please leave notice of the fact at the Counting Room, so that the carriers may continue to supply them uninterruptedly with the GAZETTE.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, northwest winds, and clear weather, with lower. fol[illegible]igher temperature.

He Forgave Her.

[illegible] and intelligent looking woman, with a little child in charge, called upon officer Austin, at the Union Depot, to protect her from a man whom she said was annoying her. The man claimed her as his wife, whereupon she said that she had eloped from her husband in Baltimore and came here with this fellow. Recently she got a letter from her husband who promised her full pardon if she would return to him which offer she had gladly accepted, but this fellow was trying to detain her. She was protected and her tormentor sent away.

Wharves.

At the meeting of the Allegheny Wharf Committee last night the receipts for March were reported to be $110, and the expenditures $16.47. A petition for the removal of the horse market from Duquesne Way was referred to a sub-committee. The collections in 1875 were $2,289.15, with $195.30 uncollected.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee also met, when the March receipts were reported at $1,000, and the disbursements at $316 58. The collections last year were $8,327. The amount uncollected is $1,015.48.

New Railroad Directors.

At a meeting on Tuesday of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Division of the B. & O. R. R., the following Directors, elected at the meeting in December last, were dropped from the Board: Wm. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; George R. Dennis, of Frederick, Md.; W. H. Perkins and Hazeltine G. Vickery, both of Baltimore. Messrs. Vickery and Perkins have for several years represented the city of Ba[illegible]re in the Board, but the Company has purchased the [illegible] of the corporation to be represented [illegible]ll the vacancies as follows: [illegible], Acting Vice President of the Division; John D. Scully, Esq., Cashier First National Bank; W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, and M. Markle, of Greensburg.

The Twenty-second District.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cannot Hon. Thomas M. Howe be induced to become a candidate to represent the Twenty-second District in Congress. In the GAZETTE of several days ago he was mentioned as a possible candidate. Now, Messrs. Editors, if Mr. Howe will consent to have his name used, let his friends and all good Republicans bestir themselves at once. I feel confident that if his name was before the voters that he would receive a warm support at the polls, and Pittsburgh and the Twenty second District would be represented in the next Congress by a Republican, and one in whom we can have entire confidence. Most Republicans, I think, would feel on this subject as did an old Republican, who, in conversation about this same, said that "Howe will be rejoiced if Mr. Howe would run." I speak as a Republican who earnestly desires the best for the Republican party.

OLD OF THE GAZETTE READER.

PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1876.

Petitions for Clemency.

At the session of the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg on Tuesday the following applications for pardon, which have not yet been acted upon, were heard from this county: Winfield Maxwell, robbery, sentenced June 27, 1874, to four years in the Penitentiary. James Canley, misdemeanor, sentenced December 12, 1874, to three years in the Western Penitentiary. James Haney, burglary, sentenced July 11, 1874, to four years in the Western Penitentiary. Robert Richmond, larceny, sentenced December 24, 1874, to two years and six months in the Western Penitentiary. Thomas Purtle, larceny, sentenced to one year in the Work House. John Brown, *alias* John Stewart, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, sentenced September 7, 1874, to four years in the Allegheny county Work House. John Toupker, receiving stolen goods, sentenced October 2, 1875, to one year in Allegheny county Work House. Neal Brice[illegible], larceny, sentenced to six months in the Allegheny county Work House.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The Victim Identified as John Flocker.

The remains of the man killed on the track near Dixmont, on Tuesday evening, were identified yesterday afternoon as those of William Flocker, brother of John Flocker, who keeps a rope store on Ohio street, Allegheny. The deceased lived on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, opposite Vanport. He was about fifty-five years of age, and a rope maker by trade. He had boarded in Beaver Falls accommodation at Allegheny City and was in the act of getting off at Glendale when the Lowstalie accommodation East struck him, killing him almost instantly.

THREE MONTHS' RECORD.

A Quarter's Mortality in Allegheny—Impure Food Condemned.

Dr. W. W. Cole, physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, has just completed his first quarterly report, which shows that during the first quarter of the present year there has been 185 deaths on the Northside. Of these 106 were males and 79 females. Lung diseases head the list of causes, there being 19 from consumption, and 18 from pneumonia. Scarlet fever comes next, claiming 15 victims. Meningitis claims 9 and acute inflammation of the bowels 6. Old age carried away 7 veterans, while the dreaded small-pox only got 2. Besides these many other diseases came in for one or more. The German element suffered heavily, losing 37. More than half of the whole number were native born. The mortality was greatest among the young, there being 38 under one year, 20 from 1 to 2, 23 from 2 to 5. From 80 to 90 there were 9, and of still borns 18.

Of the total number, 53 were married, 111 unmarried, six widows, 12 widowers, and three whose social condition was not reported.

Heath Officer Hoch reported that during the quarter 54 cases of small-pox were discovered in the city, of which six died. There are now but six cases in the city. He reported the collection of $58 from fines and permits, and also that he had abated 186 nuisances.

Meat Inspector Drexler reported that he had condemned 2,300 pounds of meat, 3 head of cattle, 50 sheep, 4 hogs, and 4 barrels of dressed poultry, all of which was unfit for food.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Three Allegheny Desperadoes Essay the Murder of two Unoffending Colored Christians—A Lively Time on Hemlock Street Last Night.

At 11 o'clock last night a reckless shooting affray occurred on Hemlock street, near the corner of Boyle, and just in the rear of Brown's chapel Allegheny. The colored congregation of this church have long been seriously annoyed by the ruffianism of a crowd of young white desperadoes, who upon every occasion of a service being held outrageously interrupt the worshippers. At first they contented themselves with boisterous language, but recently they went further, and by throwing missiles against the doors, and other portions of the edifice seriously alarmed the people of the church.

Last night being the occasion of the closing session of the A. M. E. Conference the church was crowded, and as subsequent events proved the loafers who have been infesting that region gathered in force for the purpose of giving the congregation a warm reception. Just as Bishop Payne arose to deliver his parting charge the hoodlums outside, as if by preconcerted arrangements, engaged in a noisy pretentious quarrel, thus attracting the attention of two male members of the congregation, who politely requested them to move off from the immediate neighborhood of the church. The young desperadoes complied reluctantly, and the churchmen walked down a few steps on Hemlock street, in their midst, remonstrating with them. When the party arrived at the back part of the church, which abuts on White Oak alley, the hoodlums suddenly sprang into the street, and three drawing revolvers blazed away at the colored men in quick succession. The hat of one of the churchmen, Mr. Jacobs, was grazed by a flying ball, and the other man, whose name was not learned, had a narrow escape from one of the bullets.

The reports of the revolvers aroused the neighbors and alarmed the congregation, and in a moment the two men who were fired upon were surrounded by an excited crowd on Boyle street, whither they had fled in the first terror of the assault. A moment after the shots were fired Officer Burgess arrived upon the scene, and gave chase to a few of the hoodlums who were still standing on the corner of the alley. They disappeared in the alley, almost like magic, and the chase of the officer was unsuccessful.

At one o'clock last night no arrest had been made, but the officer believes that he will be able to secure the young would-be assassins this morning.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Elegant Suits

Are made at reduced prices at the establishment of J. B. Carson, 48 Sixth street. Neat fits and fashionable styles guaranteed.

Guitars and Banjos at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Beauford. Beauford.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Charles Walters, bankrupt, city. Report on the specifications to objection to bankrupt's discharge, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made referring the matter of the ascertainment and liquidation of liens to Register Shafer.

Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, bankrupt. Order made for a hearing upon the injunction on the 22d inst. Meantime restraining Dougherty, Bros. & Co.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee's report and returns confirmed *nisi*.

The same. The motion to dissolve the restraining orders granted, and for leave to proceed with the sale of real estate, is refused.

Wharton Bros., bankrupt. Argument on the injunction against the Boatman's Fire Insurance Company had and the same granted.

John Stevenson Sons, bankrupt, chose Geo. B. Barrett assignee, and he was confirmed by the Court.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Hon. W. G. Hawkins, Jr.)

Ida M. Gracey and James Gracey, et al. Wm. Kerr appointed guardian.

Susan S. Power, minor child of John S. Hall, deceased. Decree of private sale made.

Nathanial Ross, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Nellie Black. Ellen Hadden appointed guardian.

George R. Long. H. H. McCormick appointed guardian.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

In the case of Gainsford vs. Cowan, a new trial was granted.

George A. Pinkerton vs. Torrens & Greacen. New trial granted, unless plaintiff agrees within twenty days to reduce the verdict to eighty dollors.

Germania Sick Relief Socitey vs. Raible & Becht. New trial refused.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

John Wanderlich vs. E. J. Waring & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,289.63.

John H. Livingstone, for use, vs. Consolidated Gas Company. Verdict for defendant.

Annie Champ vs. John Born. On trial.

W. C. Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company; action of a policy. On trial.

W. N. Erwin vs. John Wallace; bill in equity for a dissolution of the firm of Wallace & Irwin, and for an injunction against defendant. Thursday, April 6, fixed for a hearing.

Trial List for To-Day.

Toussant vs. Gangwish et al.
Stewart vs. Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company.
McMichael vs. Hawkins et al.
Sampson et al. vs. Negley.
Niccols vs. Johnson.
Ewing vs. Rafferty.
Duncan vs. O'Hara.
McGilvray vs. Monahan et al.
Rosenberg & Co. vs. Niccols & Shaw.
Singelhose vs. Reynolds.

Criminal Court.

(Judge Kirkpatrick.)

A verdict of not guilty was quickly rendered in the case of Patrick Ferry, charged with murder in killing Martin Long.

Sentence suspended indefinitely in the case of Juliana Keil, a girl of twelve years, charged with larceny of money.

Jack Garvy, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty on the latter charge. Sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Ed. Schindle, charged in two indictments with felonious assault and battery, and malicious mischief in another, was found not guilty, but required to pay half the costs on the latter charge.

Marcillus Faever pleaded guilty to two indictments for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary three years on the first and two years on the latter. The prosecutors were Joseph Rein and Joseph Hass, from whom he had stolen some coin, a watch and revolver.

Adam Simmons plead guilty to simple assault and battery.

The case of Henrietta Ridgely, Susan Taylor and Andrew Gross, charged on oath of Seth Wilmot with administering poison to Joshua Ridgely (deceased) an inmate of the county jail, is on trial.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Susan Taylor and Andrew Gross, in order that they might be used as witnesses. No material evidence has been adduced yet, as the case is only fairly opened. It will probably occupy the whole of to-day.

The verdict in the Ferry case seemed to meet with the approbation of all who were conversant with the facts.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
J. M. Callahan et al.	Pat'k Patton,
R. Donaldson,	P. J. Sweeney,
Ruth Smith,	J. H. Woodward,
Jos. Starkey,	Jas. McCord et al.,
Jno. H. Goe,	Peter Govern,
Jas. Fletcher,	Ferd Beninge,
Jno. Campbell et al.,	Louis Greeny,
Valentine Bost,	Mich. Mead,
Jno. Griffin,	Jas. Fletcher,
John Daly,	Al. Saddler,
Jacob Galloway,	Hugh Conner et al.,
Matthew Cassiday.	

Court Brevities.

THE Erwin-Wallace equity case will be heard in Common Pleas No. 2 to-day at 9:15 A. M.

WM. ROGERS, SR., was held in $2,000 bail for trial at the May term, on a charge of perjury.

CHRISTIAN FRANZ, the alleged "whover of the queer," was released on $1,000 bail for a hearing on the 10th inst.

E. C. *alias* "PINK" VARBLE, of Louisville, entered suit before U. S. Commissioner McCandless yesterday to recover salvage from the towboat J. S. Mercer.

R. P. WILSON made information before Commissioner McCandless yesterday charging Wm. Wagner with piloting without the proper license. He was arrested and committed.

JUDGE WHITE, in his charge to the jury in the case of Wunderlich vs. Waring & Co., said that the general rule of law is that the note or draft of a third party, received in payment of a pre-existing debt, is received only as a conditional payment.

THE District Attorney not having time to prepare his side of the case, J. Henne, the recusant witness, was not placed on trial yesterday, but will shortly be allowed to give his fifty-five reasons refusing to tell what he knows about the crookedness of water pipe.

THE case of little Juliana Keil, before the Criminal Court yesterday, was one of peculiar interest. She was charged by Sefron Rieger, a brother of her step-father, with the larceny of about twenty dollars. Her mother came into court and testified that she had been in the habit of stealing things from others. There were some things which led the Court to think that she was not as black as her enemies painted her. Judge Kirkpatrick expressed deep regrets that Allegheny county had no suitable place to send this little girl, notwithstanding large amounts were yearly expended for what purported to be a Reform School. The girl is about twelve years old, bright and intelligent. Alderman Krehan came to the rescue and offered to take her into his family, and if she proved to be what was charged he would report to the Court and then sentence might be passed. Thus the case was concluded.

Crusade Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Pittsburgh Crusade will be held in the Alliance rooms Friday, April 7th, 1876, commencing at 9:30 A. m. by prayer and an experience meeting, to be followed by reports from the different bands. In the afternoon the address of Welcome will be delivered by **Miss Lee A. Starr.** Esq. Messrs. Snyder, Swift, Nesbit, Gill and Dermitt will be present and make short addresses. In the evening services the singing will be under the direction of Miss Laura B. Sawyer. There will be lunch at noon and evening. All friends of temperance are invited.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

This evening the new rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 33 Fifth avenue (McClintock's building), will be formally opened. The exercises commence at 7:30 o'clock, and will consist of short addresses from the following persons: Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of Smithfield Street M. E. Church; Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of Y. M. C. A., and Rev. J. R. DeWitt, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, interspersed with music from a double quartette.

The noon meeting to-day will also be held in the new rooms, to be led by Rev. S. F. Scovel. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Guitar Strings at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 7th inst., at 7¾ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's salesrooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

19	shares	German National Bank.
8	"	Diamond " "
25	"	M. & M. " "
29	"	Exchange " "
25	"	Allegheny " "
13	"	First " "
10	"	Duquesne " "
15	"	Anchor Bank.
20	"	Ewalt Street Bridge.
50	"	Western Insurance Co.
40	"	Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
21	"	Lawrence Railroad, and other stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Gentlemen

Who are fastidious in their tastes can get a suit that comes up to their requirements or standard, at the merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, 48 Sixth street.

Best Italian Violin Strings at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Removal.

Robert F. Weddell, who was entirely burned out at the late fire on Penn avenue, has taken the large and commodious warehouse No. 134 Water street, second door above the corner of Smithfield street, and will be in full operation again in a few days, where he will be pleased to see his numerous customers.

ROB'T F. WEDDELL.

ALLEGHENY'S EVANGELISTS.

Sixteen Theologians Graduated from the U. P. Theological Seminary Last Night—Sketch of the Commencement Exercises.

Last night the commencement exercises of the U. P. Theological Seminary took place in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny. The church was crowded. On the platform were the Rev. Doctors McClure, Cooper, A. D. Clark, Ewing and David Carr. The graduating class occupied the front pews of the main division of the church, and in the pews immediately adjoining were the students of the seminary. After a brief choral service and prayer, the exercises preliminary to the graduation were begun by Dr. A. D. Clark. In a brief preliminary address he felicitated the students upon the manifestation of God's mercy and kindness extended toward them during the past, and reminded them that the entire absence of bodily ailments, and the absence of death among them should be considered as a mark of special providence.

Then the class was called, and assembling in a semi-circle about the pulpit the graduates were each presented with a copy of the Scriptures, handsomely bound. The class numbered fifteen young gentlemen, as follows: D. F. George, Steubenville; John Patterson, Monmouth; Jas. Atter, Mansfield. H. H. Brownlee, Frankfort; R. J. Cunningham, Allegheny; J. A. Douthett, Frankfort; J. Croft, Allegheny; J. H. Gibson, Ohio; L. N. Lafferty, Chartiers; W. G. McCoy, Chartiers; M. F. McKirahan, Sidney; Wm. McKirahan, Sidney; J. S. McMunn, Muskingum; J. D. Sands, Monongahela; J. H. Veazy, Frankfort; J. W. Witherspoon, Frankfort.

After the Bible presentation Dr. Clark made a brief farewell address to the class, praying that they might long be spared to the work of the Master, to which they had been consecrated. The great duties, and grave responsibilities of the office upon which they were about to enter were tersely, but graphically set forth by the venerable speaker. In conclusion he admonished them of all things to hold fast to the Master, so that they might be inspired with some of His spirit in promulgating the Holy Word, and finally they were dismissed with a benediction, solemnly and impressively enunciated.

Mr. J. R. Sands, of the graduating class, then delivered the valedictory of his class. A response, on the part of the under-graduates, was made by Mr. W. G. Fulton.

Following the addresses of the students, Dr. J. T. Cooper, of the Faculty, spoke briefly of the necessity of Theological Seminaries. For institutions of this kind there was the same necessity that existed for the prevalence of colleges and universities whose avocation was the preparation of young men for the various duties and professions of life. All denominations have Theological Seminaries, and the training of such places of learning has been found very essential to all candidates for the ministry. It is true that persons have attained positions of great influence in the church who did not have the benefit of the training of Theological schools, but these instances are rare, and are remarkable for that reason.

The speaker here rapidly rehearsed the advantages of a seminary education and training. One of the advantages mentioned was that in the case of God's having a young man of overweening vanity, or self conceit, was apt to be soon brought to his proper level, and, another was, that a young man of great intellectual power, but with insufficient confidence in himself, was sure to be encouraged, and his powers developed to the greatest extent. The great benefits of the social life led in the Seminaries were vividly sketched.

In conclusion the Doctor asked if Allegheny was a desirable place for such a seminary. The schools that Allegheny was a desirable location for such an institution were overwhelming, and in the event of a proposition to consolidate the seminaries of the United Presbyterian Church, the claims of Allegheny would certainly not be overshadowed by those of any other locality. The last moments of the Doctor's address was devoted to a parting word of advice to the class just graduating from the seminary.

Dr. J. T. McClure, of the Board of Directors, was the last speaker. The Board of which he was a member were highly pleased with the work of the seminary in the past, and the future seemed to them to be full of bright promise. The impression that our Board abroad that ministers were expected to subject themselves to great self-denials, the Doctor said had been greatly exaggerated. True, ministers did not accumulate great fortunes, but the speaker, who had grown gray in the ministry, had to thank God that during his life of work he had been comfortably provided for, and, in vindication of that church, he would attest that her maintenance of the ministry was always ample, and it had been his experience that at the end of life ministers were about as well off as were those of other professions.

The Doctor, in conclusion, deprecated the lack of generous support under which the seminary has struggled for years, and pleaded powerfully for more generous appreciation of the great work, and of the necessities of the seminary, in the hereafter.

IMPORTANT.

Please Read and Remember.

Not being able sell out my business as a whole, which has been the bona fide aim and effort for several months, and owing to so many failures in the trade, numerous old friends urge the continuance of the OLD RELIABLE

"McFADDEN JEWELRY HOUSE"

of nearly FIFTY YEARS established reputation. Hence the necessity of this announcement to correct any erroneous impression. *We will continue at the same old stand,*

NO. 53 FIFTH AVENUE,

where we still hope to be kindly favored with the patronage of our old friends and the public generally, who may depend upon strictly upright dealing and every representation guaranteed.

Would briefly add: Our stock is still unusually large, and to reduce it to the lowest possible point before *May 1st*, previous to proposed improvements, we make the unprecedented offer of DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CLOCKS and BRONZES

AT COST, AT COST, AT COST, AT COST.

Also SPECIAL BARGAINS in Fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

Many appreciate these rare inducements and secure their choice of *first-class warranted goods at less than auction or bankrupt sale prices.* See for yourself and be convinced.

Remember—

McFADDEN'S—53 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVED.

J. B. Heard & Co.

Will close out the balance of their stock at 118 Federal street, Allegheny (formerly Caldwell's.) Every piece of goods must be closed out inside of sixty days

196 Extra Crochet Quilts, $1.50; worth $2.00.

Large lot Marseilles Quilts.

Fine Waterproofs reduced to 75c, from $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50.

Silk Warp Cashmeres reduced to $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60.

Fine Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, 75c, 85c and 90c.

Great bargains in best satin finish Black Silks, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.00.

Every article much under value. Many one-half actual cost.

The Art Journal.

For April, opens with an illustrated paper of Scenes in Colorado, from drawings, by J. D. Woodward, giving some exquisitely engraved views of the Rocky Mountain Scenes. The fifth paper on "Household Art," by Mr. Elliott, is given—amply illustrated—and affording some excellent ideas in relation to Furniture and Home Decorations. Of the series of American artists we have two examples of T. W. Wood, both executed in a superior manner—one being a copy of the well-known "Country Post-Office, the other entitled "The Yankee Pedlar." Then there are further examples of Landseer, a continuation of Mr. Hall's Stately Homes of England; more about Japanese art; and several other papers. The three steel plates are up to the usual standard of The *Art Journal*—consisting of "Chevy Chase," from a painting by Landseer; "The Shrine in the Forest," from a painting by Orchardson; and a view of a new statue of Cromwell, just erected at Manchester, England.

Organ Instruction Books at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Beautify Your Homes.

In a few short weeks Nature will appear in her gayest and most attractive hues, and man who is a "little lower than angels" should be true to Nature in this respect and replace old and faded ornaments with the newer and more beautiful. Messrs. S. Boyd & Co., No. 66 Fifth avenue, have anticipated the wants of those who desire to adorn their homes with the beautiful in art and have in store a large collection of oil paintings, chromos and portrait pictures, as also a great variety of carvings, frames and mouldings at the lowest possible prices. Call and make your selection while the stock is full.

Violin Strings, all kinds, at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Be Wise in Time

And go to the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, to the clothing emporium of Messrs. Eisner and Phillips who are extensive manufacturers of A No. 1 suits, and guarantee satisfaction in fit. Among their cutters and fitters are the best in the two cities, and with a large and fashionable assortment of suitings selected especially for this locality, they are at all times prepared to furnish just what is desired. Their ready made suits are gotten up with so much nicety and care that they are the equal in fit and neatness of a suit to measure.

All the Popular Sheet Music at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Strawberries.

First of the season. Just received at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" TTHS-8

BREVITIES.

A few days like yesterday and business will greatly improve.

The National Labor Convention will be held in this city on the 17th inst.

The Council of Mansfield borough is encountering some difficulty in effecting an organization.

The Survey Committee did not get a quorum yesterday afternoon, consequently it did not meet.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee last evening prepared a new ordinance fixing the rates of wharfage.

The clerks in the U. S. Internal Revenue office in this city will be ready to issue special licenses next Monday.

Charley, son of Rev. Dr. Spaulding, has entirely recovered from a long and severe attack of opthalmia, under the care of Dr. Sadler, the oculist.

The three year old prodigy on Taggart street, Allegheny, who can take a watch apart and put it together again, will be exhibited at the Centennial.

The roads are so bad in the country that in several instances horses have had to receive the assistance of a block and tackle to raise them out of the mud.

A public meeting is to be held this evening at Mozart Hall, Sewickley, to organize a company to take charge of the fire apparatus now building for that place.

Mayor Phillips last evening issued a warrant for a negro named Beverly Peterson, who threw a hatchet at his wife on Tuesday and which struck her on the head.

The schools of the Third ward, Allegheny, are being examined by a committee of the local board preparatory to a selection of specimens for exhibition at the Centennial.

The report of the steamer Joseph B. Williams being in trouble with her tow below Memphis is incorrect. She passed Vicksburg all right on Tuesday, at three P. M.

The stone cutters of this city, who are now receiving $2 50 per day, have notified their employers that after the 15th inst. they will not work for less than $3 per diem.

The annual meeting yesterday of the Ladies' Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital was largely attended. It was held at the Hospital, on Second avenue.

An otter swimming yesterday morning in the Allegheny river, above the Hand street bridge, was the object of attentions in the shape of stones from sundry men and boys.

The representatives of the press of both cities are invited to the photograph rooms of Chas. A. Tracy, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock to see the infant watch maker.

John Morris, a resident of Lawrenceville, committed suicide yesterday morning in the board-yard of Kopp & Vogtly, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deed was deliberate, and no one seems to know the cause of it.

The Legislative Investigating Committee spent yesterday in inspecting the several Lowry engines in operation in this city and in Allegheny. It is expected that this personal examination of the engines will assist the committee in preparing their report.

Timothy McInerny, a member of the city police force, died yesterday morning of consumption at the tavern of John O'Neill, corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue. Deceased had been a patrolman for several years, having served under Mayor Blackmore.

The Benwood rail works at Benwood, West Va., was destroyed by fire last night. The establishment embraced two factories, and large cooper shops and out-houses. Five hundred persons will be thrown out of employment. The loss could not be estimated last night.

Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray will lecture this evening in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, for the benefit of the Castle Shannon Mission. His subject is "Sunshine," and no man knows more about it or better how to describe it, so that every listener is certain to come away with a little more of it in his heart than when he went.

The Art Society has elected the following officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year: President, Thompson Bell; Vice President, W. P. Thompson; Secretary, James V. Long; Treasurer, Jos. Albree. Directors—Thompson Bell, W. P. Thompson, Jas. V. Long, Jos. Albree, Wm. B. Edwards, Alfred S. Wall and Prof. M. M. Johnson.

Alexander Foster, Jr., was thrown from a coal train in Coal Valley station, on the P. V. & C. R. R., yesterday morning, and the tender passed over his foot, crushing it very badly. Jacob White and Lewis Whitaker were also seriously injured by a roof falling upon them. They are both in danger of losing their lives from the effect of the accident.

One of the patients in the Pest House is chained to his bed. He was sent to jail for disorderly conduct on Grant street on Monday. While in the prison he contracted the varioloid and was taken to the Pest House. He is nearly well now, but to prevent his escape he has one leg, varioloid fashion, chained to his iron bedstead. He is like a vicious dog held in bounds—able to walk around his kennel, but not to get away.

A freight train jumped the track night before last on the Pan Handle railroad, near Coshocton, Ohio. It completely blocked the track for a considerable distance, and detained all the trains on the road several hours before the debris was cleared away. The Cincinnati Express, which was due here at seven o'clock yesterday morning, did not get in until nearly one o'clock in the afternoon.

There will be a hearing this afternoon before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, in the case of W. Seibert, a toll taker on the Allegheny and Butler plank road, who is charged by S. B. Milford with exacting illegal fees and supplementing it with unnecessary impudence. In the present case the particular allegation is that Seibert charged the prosecutor thirty cents for a drive of two miles and a half.

A meeting of the Iron Association was held yesterday on Fourth avenue to consider the new card rates, which were adopted three weeks ago and distributed among the workmen. The rates were not neither admitted nor informed of what took place, but it is fair to conjecture that the rates were equalized and revised, and as the iron trade is improving possibly the advisability of advancing prices was talked over. On this point, however, of course nothing definite can be said.

Jacob Weaver, a tinner, while engaged yesterday morning in making some repairs in the rear of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Fourth avenue, near Market street, fell from a ladder to the pavement, some thirty-five feet below, fearing his scalp and skull in a fearful manner. The injury was rendered the more serious because the head of the unfortunate man struck the corner of a brick wall in his descent. He was taken to his home at No. 153 Liberty street, Allegheny. It is thought he sustained internal injuries which may result fatally.

S. J. Brenizer, night telegraph operator at the railway station, Akron, Ohio, has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of $16,000 from the Express office at that place on Saturday last. The evidence against him was that he had a key made by a locksmith of Akron, which was found to fit the Express office door. He explains that the key was made to unlock his sleeping apartment above the passenger depot. Himself and another man occupied the room, and had but one key between them. As his operating room is next door to the Express office, the evidence against him was considered sufficient to justify the arrest.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Sutton will please call at this office.

Rev. T. X. Orr, of the Reformed Dutch Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, has received a call from the Second Presbyterian church of Allegheny.

Rev. Dr. Murray lectures this evening in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, on "Sunshine," for the benefit of the Castle Shannon Mission.

Hon. James S. Rutan will sail for Europe on Saturday, April 15th inst. The Senator goes to Europe on business, and will be gone some four months.

Looking Glasses, Frames and Mouldings.

It is not all to *make* money, but only as its use ministers to the comfort and happiness of the possessor is it of real worth. And what is more conducive to household happiness than a few dollars expended in a "family gallery" of paintings, pictures and portraits. Go to Messrs. S. Boyd & Co. No. 66 Fifth avenue and inspect a fine line of pictures of the greatest style and variety. You will also find an unequaled assortment of frames and mouldings novel in design and beautiful in finish. The antique and unique, the plain and the ornamental, and the cheap and the costly are here all in elegance and beauty.

Fresh Strawberries

To-day, at Hubley's, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

Fine Lot of Violins at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Black Hills.

Captain Russell's expedition leaves the Union Depot for the Black Hills on Monday afternoon, April 10th, without fail. Parties going will find a great advantage in joining him. His experience, knowledge of the Hills and routes enable him to reach that country by the cheapest, safest and shortest route. Call on him at the Robinson House for further information.

Violin Bows, Bridges, Rosin, etc., at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

J. B. Carson.

The Popular Tailor, of 48 Sixth street, has on hand a very large assortment of checks, plaid, etc., for spring suits, which all intending to get suits will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Piano Instruction Books at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Views.

Persons desiring Photographic Views of their residences should call on Bassford, 10½ Sixth street. His facilities are unequaled.

A SEASONABLE HINT.

An Item of Interest to the Boot and Shoe Trade.

Yesterday afternoon the writer improved a few leisure moments in taking a stroll through the large wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. Gill & Bro., No. 253 Liberty street, during which he gathered a few items of interest to dealers that they would do well to profit by. This house always keeps a full line of goods on hand, but the stock for this season is unprecedentedly large, and covers every variety, from the tiniest shoe for a little child to the most ponderous brogan. Among the goods which particularly attracted attention—because of their quality and remarkably low price—was the assortment of men's sewed Congress gaiters and Alexis ties, men's fine dress boots, women's lasting gaiters, ladies lasting button boots, foxed and plain. We also noticed a very fine article in the way of women's handmade and city custom gaiters, and women's fine sewed shoes. It is impossible, however, to enumerate all, but these samples will give an idea of the general stock, which is a remarkably full and complete one, and is marvellously low in price. Notwithstanding the reduction in prices however, we learned that the firm could do even better for cash customers—giving them the benefit of a nice discount.

Messrs. Gill & Bro. are well known in the trade, and they stand in the front rank for reliability. They have an immense establishment, and always have on hand an assortment of everything in their line of trade, while their goods are of the best quality. From a personal acquaintance with the members of the firm we can endorse them as A No. 1 in every respect, and can guarantee that those who deal with them will get the most for their money, and always receive courteous, square treatment.

A RARE CASE.

Blind Infant Restored to Sight.

In June last John Slonker, of Shears cross roads, Westmoreland county, Pa., by advice of Dr. R. P. Hunter, of Leechburg, Pa., brought an infant, then five months old, born with a *caput-le-lenticular* cataract in each eye, to Dr. Sadler, on Penn avenue, with an earnest request to do all in his power to restore the sight of the child. Though at a very tender age, it was thought best to operate then, as the eyes had already begun to jerk about, in an effort to see, and if not relieved would become an established habit (nystagmus). Ether was administered, and the soft cataract broken up. On Friday last the child was again operated on to remove from the pupil portions of remaining capsule, though it could already see everything about it. This operation leaves the pupil perfectly clear, and by thus exposing the retina to the stimulating effects of light so young, very valuable sight will be secured.

Music Folios and Rolls at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Unlimited Remedial Resource!.

People sometimes suppose that Dr Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience has proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Elixer of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases require a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the diseases under which the patient was laboring and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y. with its faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is a signed diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogential organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system; and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of the lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary. TTHS-S.

Mouth Harmonicas—great variety at Mellor & Hoenes, 79 Fifth avenue.

Important Notice to the Wholesale Trade.

We herewith inform our patrons and the public at large that owing to various reasons we have concluded to quit our business in this city, and locate ourselves in New York City, succeeding the firm of Bechhofer & Gump, 56 Walker street. Thanking our customers for past favors, we solicit a continuance of same for the future, inviting all to call and see us at No. 56 Walker street, New York City.

In connection with this we also announce to the trade only that we shall peremptorily close out our entire stock, consisting of embroideries, laces, full lines of ladies' neck wear, etc. We would urge purchasers to avail themselves of the opportunity at as early a time as possible, as we have to break up stock here in about a week's time from this notice.

S. OPPENHEIMER & BRO.,
23 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

Splendid Lot of Accordeons at Mellor & Hoene's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Henry G. Hale.

This popular first-class Merchant Tailor exhibits his characteristic enterprise and forecast in drawing from home and foreign manufactories a large and very select stock of seasonable stuffs for gentlemens' wear. His counters groan